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CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY FOR THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. PHASE II. THE RECOMMENDED PLAN.

Caudill, Rowlett and Scott, Houston, Tex. Architects.

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A comprehensive development plan for the Ohio State University Campus which includes--(1) a recommended arrangement and grouping of buildings and other physical plant facilities made up of existing buildings, additions, and new buildings to be constructed, (2) arrangements for intracampus movement of pedestrians, circulation, and parking of automobiles, (3) campus transit system and interconnection of campus street system and surrounding urban streets, (4) a recommendation of new land to be added, and (5) a proposal for further development of neighborhoods adjoining the campus with a view toward the development of student housing, religious centers, facilities related to the University, and areas for commercial, industrial, and residential uses. Many fold out maps and diagrams are included. An appendix includes a bibliography of documents used in the study. (NI)

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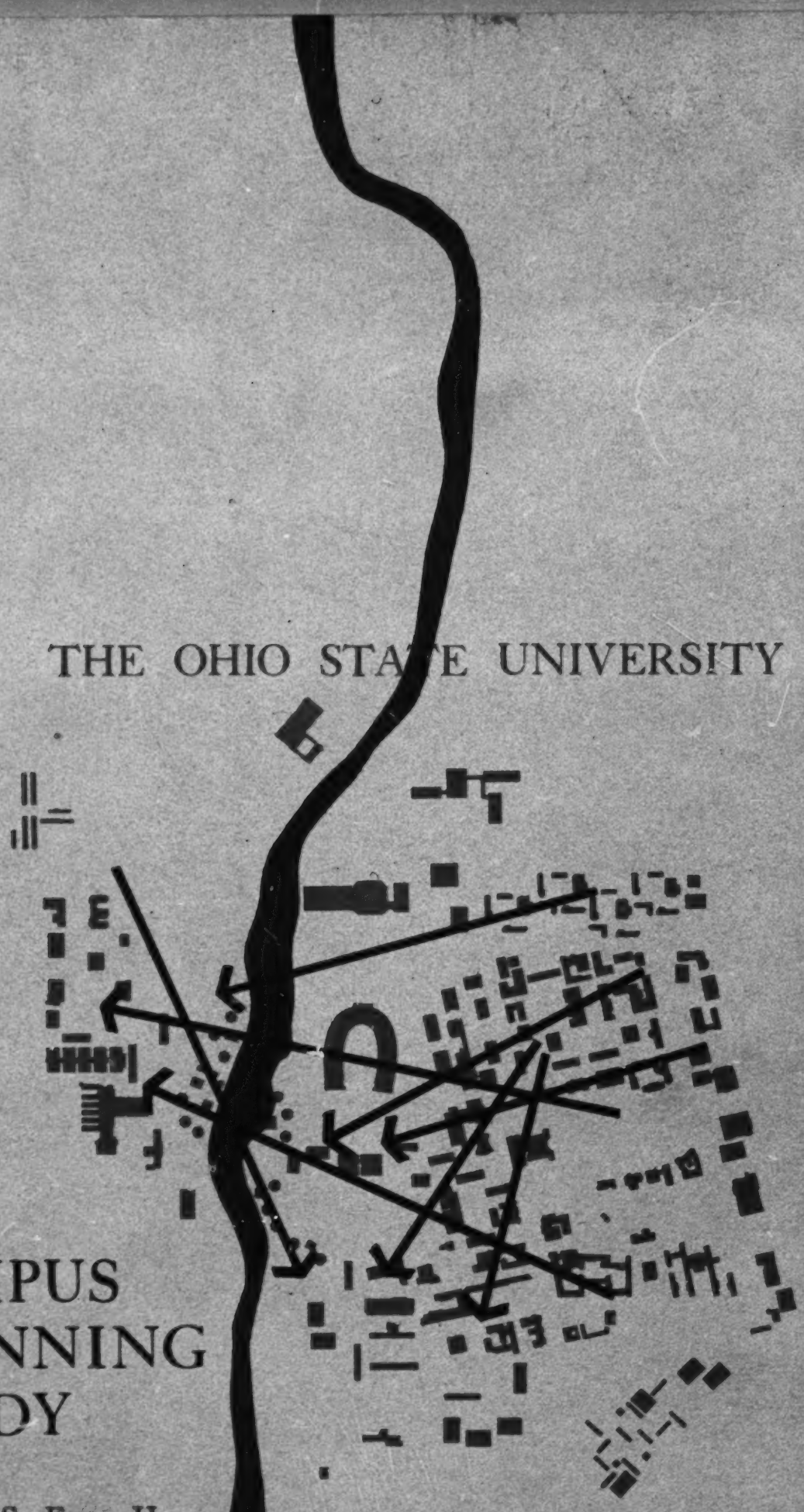
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY



CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY

PHASE II

CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY FOR
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

PHASE II THE RECOMMENDED PLAN

FOR THE STATE OF OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

T. J. KAUER, DIRECTOR

BY CAUDILL, ROWLETT AND SCOTT

A R C H I T E C T S
PLANNING CONSULTANTS

HOUSTON, TEXAS OCTOBER 1961

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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Acknowledgments

The entire campus planning study, from the inception of Phase I in August, 1958 to the completion of the present report, has been a cooperative undertaking. We are grateful for the time and effort expended by department chairmen, faculty members, students, and college and university administrators in contributing information and ideas in numerous conferences and written reports.

Numerous public officials have been most understanding and helpful in their joint efforts with University officials to coordinate plans for the future development of the campus, the University Neighborhood, and the system of expressways and arterial streets serving both. These dedicated officials include Mr. Frank Murray, Chief Engineer, Division of Planning and Programming, Bureau of Planning Survey, Ohio Department of Highways; the late Mr. Grover F. Clements, former Director, Franklin County Regional Planning Commission; Mr. Harmon T. Merwin, Director, Franklin County Regional Planning Commission; Mr. Jack B. Bachtel, Director, Columbus City Planning Commission; Mr. Arnall T. Connell, formerly Principal Planner, Columbus City Planning Commission; Mr. John P. Willison, Director, Columbus Department of Urban Renewal; Mr. John Gallagher, City Traffic Engineer, and Mr. Robert Mott, Executive Director, Development Committee for Greater Columbus.

The staff of Alden E. Stilson and Associates has also cooperated in sharing information derived from their study of the problem of relocating the Olentangy River Road.

The staffs of the Office of Campus Planning and Caudill, Rowlett and Scott have worked as a team throughout the three-year program. While we, as consultants, are responsible for the recommendations presented in this report, we would like to express our deep gratitude for the assistance of the Office of Campus Planning, and especially to Dr. John H. Herrick, Executive Director; Dr. Jack L. Landes, Assistant Director; and Mr. James W. Clark, Campus Planner.

Caudill, Rowlett and Scott
Planning Consultants

Contents

Page

I INTRODUCTION 2

History of the Project 2
Description of Project 2
Phases of the Study 2
Phase I 3

Statement of the Problem 4
Campus Planning Bulletin #7 4
The Planning Contract 6

Toward a Solution 8
Program 8
Design 9
Cost 9
Time 9
Major Goals 9

II THE RECOMMENDED PLAN 14

Overview 14
Plan Maps 14
The Unified Campus 21
The River Campus 23
The Pedestrian Campus 25
The Olentangy River Road 27

Land Use 29
Functional Relationships 29
Basic and Applied Disciplines 31
Major Academic Groupings 32
Libraries 35
Agricultural Barns and Land 37
Research 39
Related Agencies 39
Housing and Related Recreation 41
Student Activities 45
Miscellaneous 46

Contents

Page

II THE RECOMMENDED PLAN (cont'd)

Buildings 49
Design Considerations 49
Designated Uses 54
Other Main Campus Buildings 54
Construction and Demolition 54

Density 59
Standards 59
Recommended Densities 61
Open Spaces 62

Circulation 67
Objectives 67
Traffic Volumes 67
Urban Circulation 68
Campus Loops 68
Circulation Elements 70
Pedestrian and Vehicular Separation..... 73
Pedestrian Walkways 75
Service and Emergency Routes 75
Entrance Booths 76
Transit 77
Public Transit 79

Parking 80
Difficulties 80
Recommended Plan 81

Character and Appearance 84
Central Academic Area 84
South Dormitory Area 87
Main Library 88
Redesigned Eighteenth Avenue 90
Health Center Plaza 92
Entrance to Engineering Quadrangle..... 94
Open Space at Pedestrian Entrance 95

Land Acquisition 96

Staging 99

Contents

Page

III THE UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD 102

Background 102
Objectives 102
The Preliminary Study Report 102

Basic Considerations 103
Nature of the Problem 103
University Expansion 103
Circulation 103
Land Use 104
Married Student Housing 104
Student Activities 105
Related Business and
Professional Activities 105
Character and Amenities 106

Suggested Development 107
The "Ideal" University Neighborhood 107
North Side 109
East Side 111
South Side 113

IV IMPLEMENTATION 116

APPENDIX 122
Documents Prepared and Filed by
Caudill, Rowlett and Scott 122
Documents Supplied by Ohio State
University 123

INTRODUCTION I

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

In 1956 the Ohio State University created the Office of Campus Planning (then called University Plant Studies) as an arm of the President's Office, and charged it with responsibility for assignment of space, studies of space utilization, and similar investigations. Responsibility for planning the future development of the campus was given to this office in late 1957.

Since no major master plan study had been made at Ohio State for about a decade, and because many factors had substantially changed during the 10-year period, the University decided to employ our firm to prepare a new master plan. At the same time the University added a professional planner to its staff to assist in this study and to provide later planning services on a continuing basis.

PHASES OF THE STUDY

The total planning project for which we were employed was broken down into two phases: Phase I, which included analysis of the problem and exploration of alternative solutions, and Phase II (the current phase), which develops and presents the recommended master plan.

History of the project

PHASE I

In our Phase I report (OSU CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY, PHASE I. Houston: August, 1959), we focused attention on planning activities in other universities, future enrollments and related space needs at Ohio State, space implications of the educational program, public planning activities related to university planning, and an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the present campus. Alternative solutions to various problems were isolated and evaluated, and seven overall schemes for future campus development were presented and appraised. We asked the University to react to certain broad policy questions for our guidance in Phase II of the study.

Advance copies of the Phase I report were presented to the Board of Trustees at its September 1959 meeting, and a month later we made oral presentations and explanations to the Board, the administration, the faculty, and local planning officials. The Office of Campus Planning prepared and distributed a digest of the report to all members of the faculty and made copies of our complete report available to faculty and students on a loan basis. The Executive Director and members of the staff of the Office of Campus Planning explained the report at various meetings both on campus and off campus.

Criticisms, evaluations, and counterproposals in considerable volume were reviewed by the Office of Campus Planning, the Campus Planning Advisory Board, and the President's Cabinet. On the basis of these reviews a Memorandum was prepared recommending a position to be taken by the Board of Trustees on each of the major questions raised in the Phase I report.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

CAMPUS PLANNING BULLETIN #7

The Board of Trustees at its meeting on April 8, 1960 considered the memorandum that had been prepared, and approved it with modification as a basis for completing the master plan study. This memorandum, which was published by the Office of Campus Planning as Campus Planning Bulletin No. 7, has been a directive to us with respect to certain aspects of the master plan to be developed in Phase II of the study. The following summary statements are quoted from the memorandum approved by the board of Trustees:

"1. The plan should provide space to accommodate 3500 to 4000 students in the professional colleges; 6000 to 9000 in the Graduate School; and 25,000 to 30,000 in the undergraduate colleges, with the lower figure determining the design where size is critical and the upper figure being a general guide as to the amount of room to be allowed for future growth where such margin can be provided without violence to other planning criteria. This statement is to be interpreted as an expression of willingness to leave a measure of freedom of decision to future generations of trustees and administrators, and not as an expression of advocacy of the extent of growth in enrollment implied by the figures cited.

"2. It should be assumed that the full undergraduate programs will continue to be a part part of main campus operation, within the present pattern of college and departmental organization or otherwise. In other words, the plan should not assume a separate general college on a new site or at a remote location on the present campus.

"3. The whole question of affinities should be restudied in collaboration with the newly-created planning committee with a view to achieving a more significant pattern of interdisciplinary relationships relatively independent of the present administrative structure of colleges and departments. It is recognized that some aspects of this restudy may

not be completed in time to be reflected in the Phase 2 study, and this may require that some features of the master plan resulting therefrom will have to be designated as especially tentative.

"4. The plan emerging from the Phase 2 study should be a relatively compact or centralized one, especially for the undergraduate students, with such adjustments in height of buildings, density of land use, handling of automobiles, etc., as may be required to make the campus aesthetically pleasing, comfortable, convenient, and safe for students and employees.

"5. Facilities placed on the periphery of the campus should be the professional colleges, self-contained research or service operations, and facilities which for some reason would be unsafe or obnoxious on the main campus.

"6. Provision should be made in the plan for area libraries, but there should also be enough margin in the proposed building sizes to permit continuation of departmental libraries.

"7. Dormitories should be planned with adjacent recreation space, which might also be used for intramural sports and physical education classes, and should be dispersed around the main academic area insofar as possible.

"8. New married student housing units should be located in reasonable proximity to the professional colleges and in the area east of the main campus, using both large and small groupings of units.

"9. The plans for married student housing units, faculty housing, and urban and campus traffic and parking should be developed cooperatively with other public planning agencies, insofar as this can be done with mutual advantage to the University, the surrounding neighborhoods, and the larger urban community.

"10. Phase 2 of the study should seek the elimination of urban traffic from the campus, the separation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic on the campus, and the elimination or severe limitation of vehicular traffic and parking in the dormitory and academic areas."

THE PLANNING CONTRACT

In accordance with Ohio law, our contract for the Phase II planning study is with the Director of Public Works of the State of Ohio. With respect to the scope of our study, this contract requires that the architect (CRS) shall:

"Formulate and recommend, on the basis of the Architect's studies and professional judgment, a comprehensive master plan adequate in scope and detail to serve as a general guide to the University with respect to the future arrangement and development of the campus, which plan shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

"1. A recommended arrangement and grouping of buildings and other physical plant facilities, including existing buildings and other facilities to be retained, additions to existing buildings and other facilities, and new buildings and other facilities to be constructed or otherwise acquired, said arrangement and grouping of buildings and other physical plant facilities to satisfy the requirements of the University as to amount of space and affinities furnished to the Architect under Part II hereof.

"2. A recommended arrangement of facilities for the intracampus movement of pedestrians, the circulation and parking of automobiles and other vehicles on campus, the type of campus transit system, if any, required by reason of the physical arrangement of the campus, and the proper interconnection of the campus street system and the surrounding urban streets.

"3. An indication of the land recommended to be added to the campus for the proper effectuation of the proposed location and arrangement of buildings, streets, and other physical facilities.

"4. A proposal or series of proposals for further development and analysis by others with respect to the neighborhoods adjoining the campus and bounded generally by the Olentangy River, King Avenue, East 11th Avenue, the New York Central Railroad, Arcadia Street, North Street, and the portion of Dodridge Street lying west of Neil Avenue, said proposal or porposals to encompass, but not necessarily be limited to:

A. Possible areas for the development of fraternity houses, sorority houses, student housing, religious centers and other facilities related to the University, whether owned and operated by the University or others.

B. Possible areas for the development or redevelopment of areas for commercial, industrial, and various types of residential uses.

C. Possible rearrangements of urban streets that would be of mutual benefit to the University and the adjoining neighborhoods."

TOWARD A SOLUTION

The campus plan of a big university is inescapably complex. Imagine, if you will, what would happen to a small city if 35,000 people and 20,000 automobiles were to move in at a pre-arranged signal. This now happens each fall at the Ohio State University.

Or, think what would happen if the number of people and motor vehicles were to double. This could be the picture of the University a decade or two hence.

Superimpose on this tide of people and automobiles all the problems of constantly changing space requirements for learning and research, ranging from reading Latin to exploring outer space, most of them with constantly changing technologies. Add to these complexities the problems posed by a spaghetti-like network of underground utility lines and the situation becomes even more involved. Any plan that brings visual and physical order to a big campus cannot be a simple one.

Our approach to a solution, on the other hand, is a simple one. It is based on the premise that a successful campus plan achieves balance among these four inseparable factors:

Program
Design
Cost
Time

While these four factors are inseparable and require simultaneous consideration, we have had to look at each of them in turn with respect to each decision we have made.

PROGRAM

Program as defined here has to do with such considerations as the philosophy of the University; the goals, teaching methods, and research procedures of each department; the individual needs of students, both as persons and as students; administrative structure and

procedures; and numerous other facets of institutional operation. This program was spelled out for us in considerable detail in interviews and questionnaire responses in the Phase I study and in voluminous information provided to us by the Office of Campus Planning, both during Phase I and subsequently.

DESIGN

Design is an ambiguous term, but to us in this study it means the physical form and arrangement which result from considering function and environment. Included would be such considerations as functional grouping of buildings; patterns of circulation for pedestrians and vehicles; patterns of land use; relationships of campus and neighborhood; adaptations to climate, topography, and existing facilities; and concepts of space, form, color, and texture.

COST

When we think of cost, in this instance, we are concerned with such things as the economic feasibility of abandoning or renovating old structures, the cost of major structural changes, the price tags on different methods of storing automobiles, the initial and continuing expenses of extensive landscaped areas, and the price of land. Cost is more than a price tag because it concerns value received.

TIME

The time factor has to do with the sequence of projects required to implement the plan. High priority projects must be located where sites will be available when needed, without the necessity of early demolition of an otherwise good building which is still needed. The plan should not place a high priority building where it is likely to be isolated from the rest of the campus for an unduly long period of time. Buildings needed at an early date should not be so located that they might be delayed unduly pending a road or street relocation or similar action by some agency not under the control of the University.

MAJOR GOALS

As we worked with the four-way approach to a solution, we were guided by three overarching goals:

1. The plan should promote <u>academic efficiency</u> -- effective teaching, research, and service in each agency of the University.

2. The plan should provide good environment -- a pleasant and stimulating place for students to live and for faculty and students to work.

3. The plan should be attainable -- feasible both as to cost and staging of construction.

Academic Efficiency. A major requirement for a truly great comprehensive university is that its many departments reinforce and stimulate one another. Therefore, we have placed great emphasis upon a unified campus -- a campus so closely knit that people will think and speak in terms of "the campus" and not of the "west campus" or the "east campus."

We have tried within the unified campus to create effective groupings of related disciplines, without regard to existing college or other administrative lines.

Another requirement for academic efficiency is that each department or other agency have an adequate amount of suitable space. This we have provided to the extent specified by the Office of Campus Planning. We believe that the plan has ample flexibility to adjust to any reasonable changes in the future.

Environment. We have been conscious of the fact that for thousands of students the campus is their home. Additional thousands of students, faculty members, and other employees spend many hours each week on the campus and in the buildings of the University. We have tried to make the campus safe and pleasant by restricting most automobiles to the periphery. We have arranged buildings and open spaces to present a variety of pleasing forms and textures, with many attractive vistas. We have tried to capture the enchantment of water by fuller use of the river.

Attainability. No plan is a successful one if it cannot be attained because of cost, legal obstacles, or inability to follow the plan in an orderly manner with such flexibility as changing circumstances might require.

With respect to cost, we have sought to make maximum use of existing facilities and to minimize the moving of departments except to achieve better efficiency. We have proposed the acquisition of new land only where the need is clear, and have proposed the moving of some facilities to Don Scott Field to make dual use of additional land which must be acquired there to permit clear zones over which aircraft approach and leave the field.

While we have been conscious of cost, we have also been aware of the fact that these costs will be spread over several decades. We know, for example, that the "F" dormitory now under construction on West Eleventh Avenue stems from a 1009 comprehensive plan.

We have made every effort to arrange the campus to permit gradual evolution of the plan as required by enrollment growth and program changes, while maintaining functional and desirable environmental conditions during possible long periods of transition. Projects of high priority in the University's recent capital plans filed with the State Department of Finance have been included in ways that will permit their early execution as the funds are made available.

RECOMMENDED PLAN II

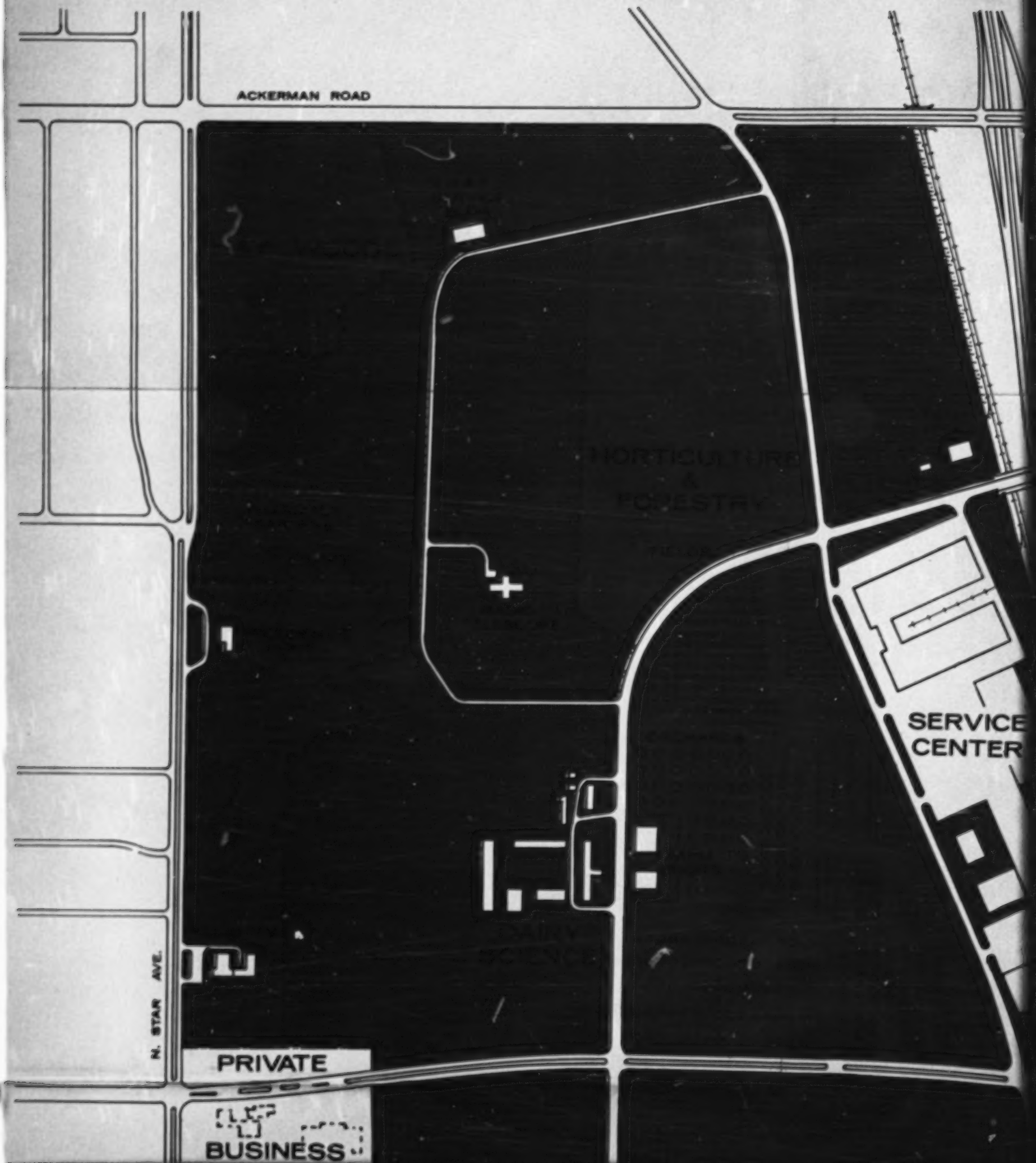
OVERVIEW

PLAN MAPS

The comprehensive master plan recommended in accordance with the requirements of the contract is presented in the following two fold-out maps. The plan is further portrayed and explained in the pages that follow.

Map "A" encompasses the entire area included in the study -- from High Street on the east to North Star on the west, and from King Avenue on the south to the Olentangy River beyond Dodridge Street on the north.

Map "B" portrays in greater detail the recommended plan for the Central Academic Area of the campus.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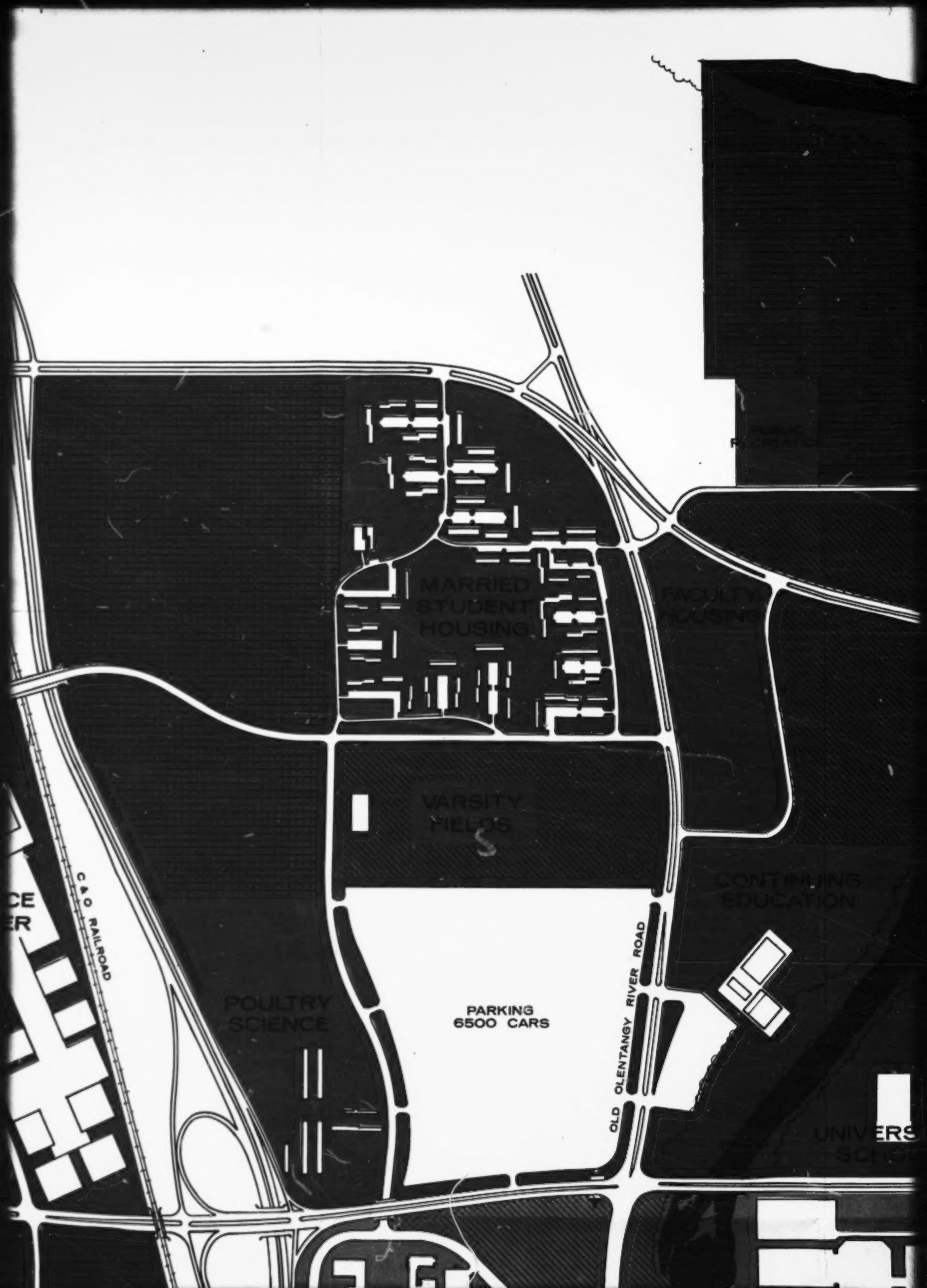
MARRIED STUDENT HOUSING
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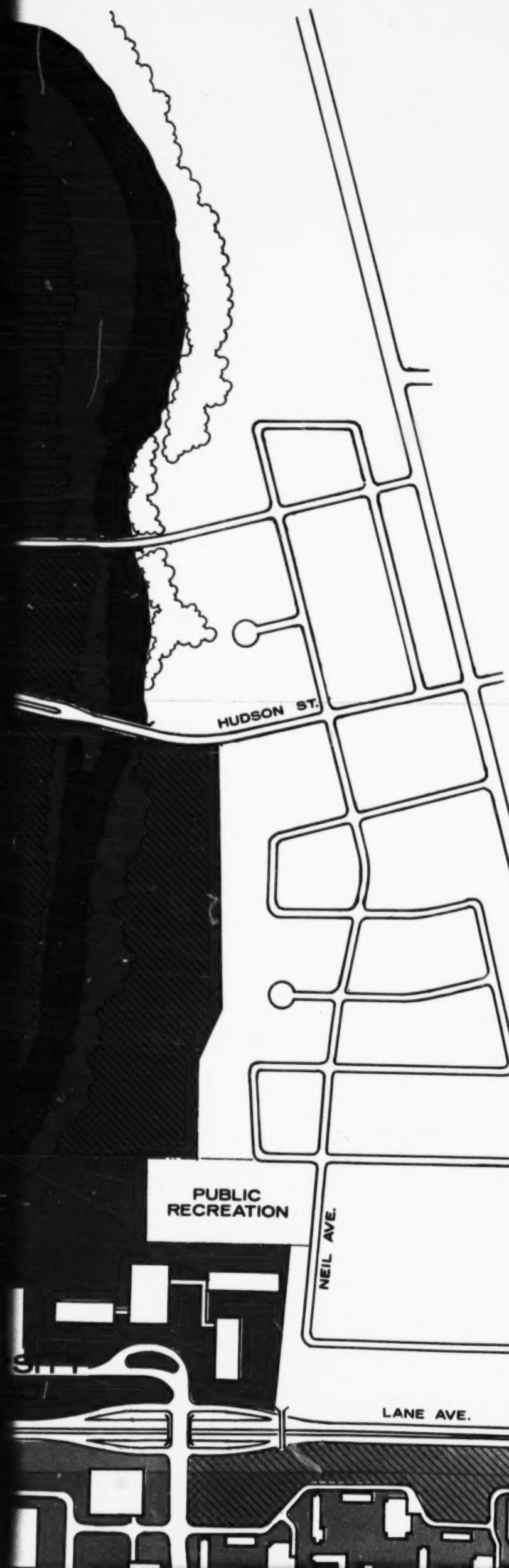
POULTRY SCIENCE
PARKING 6500 CARS
OLD OLENTANGY RIVER ROAD



L E G E N D

- TEACHING & RESEARCH
- PASTURE LANDS
- ATHLETICS & INTRAMURALS
- PRINCIPAL WOODED AREAS
- CENTRAL ACADEMIC AREA
- USE INDICATED BY LABELS
- UNIVERSITY DISTRICT
  ZONED FOR RELATED AGENCIES

MAP A MAIN CAMPUS

CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY PHASE II

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT ARCHITECTS
PLANNING CONSULTANTS SEPTEMBER 1961

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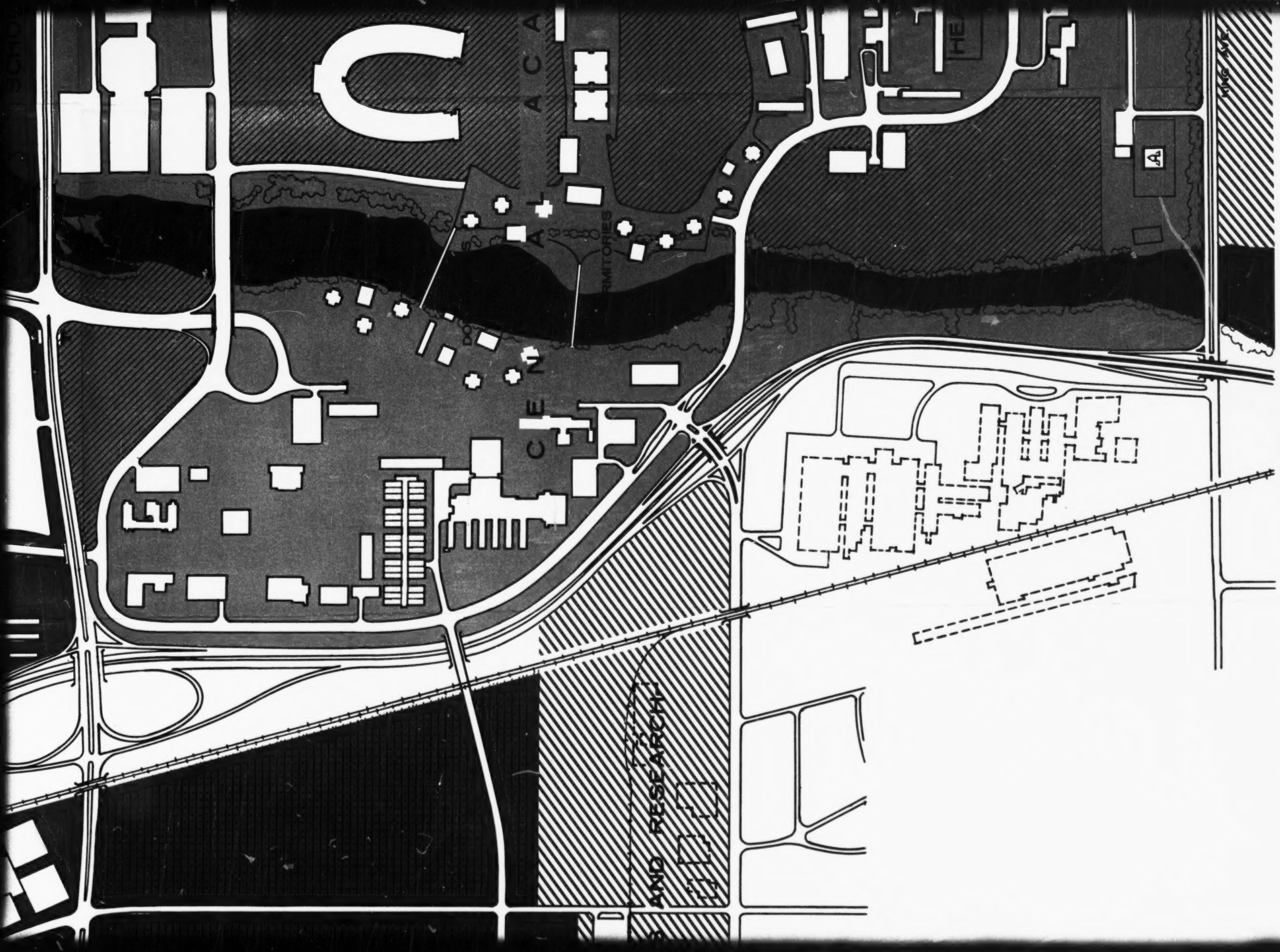
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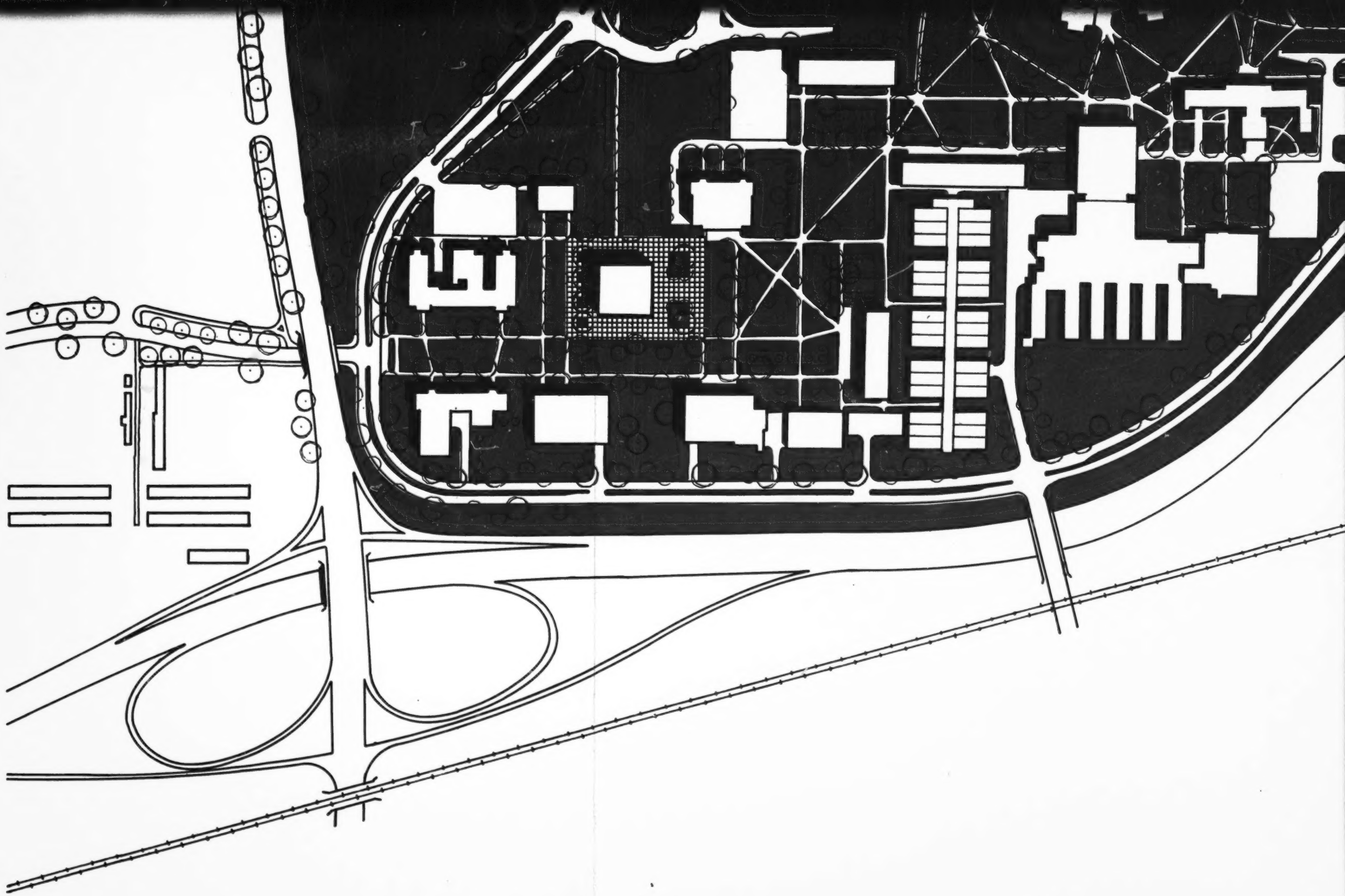
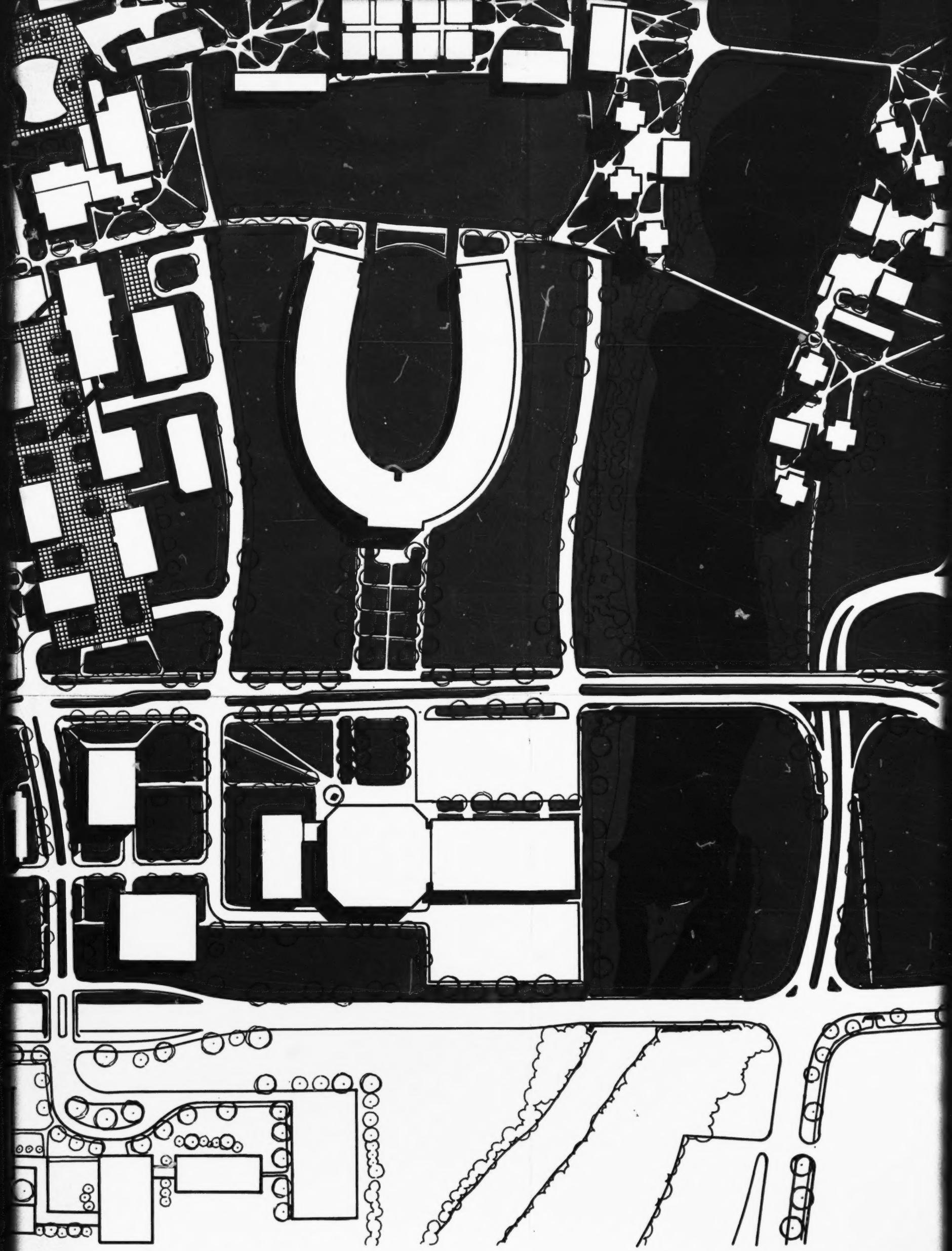
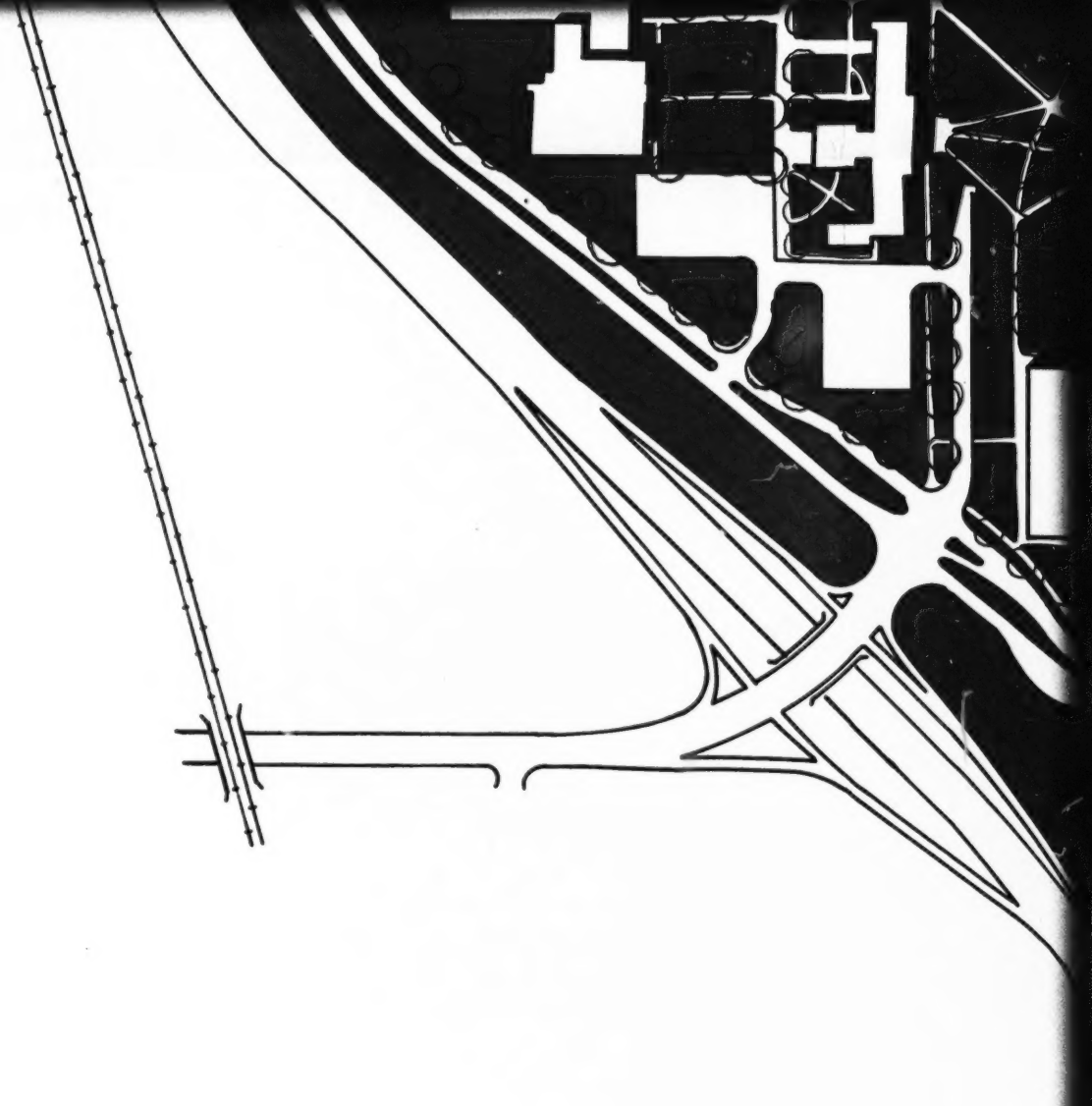
DORMITORIES
A D E M I C A R E A
HIGH ST.
DORMITORIES
DORMITORIES
ALTH CENTER
RELATED PROFESSIONS & BUSINESS
MARRIED STUDENT HOUSING







MAP B
CENTRAL ACADEMIC AREA

CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY PHASE II

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT ARCHITECTS
PLANNING CONSULTANTS SEPTEMBER 1961

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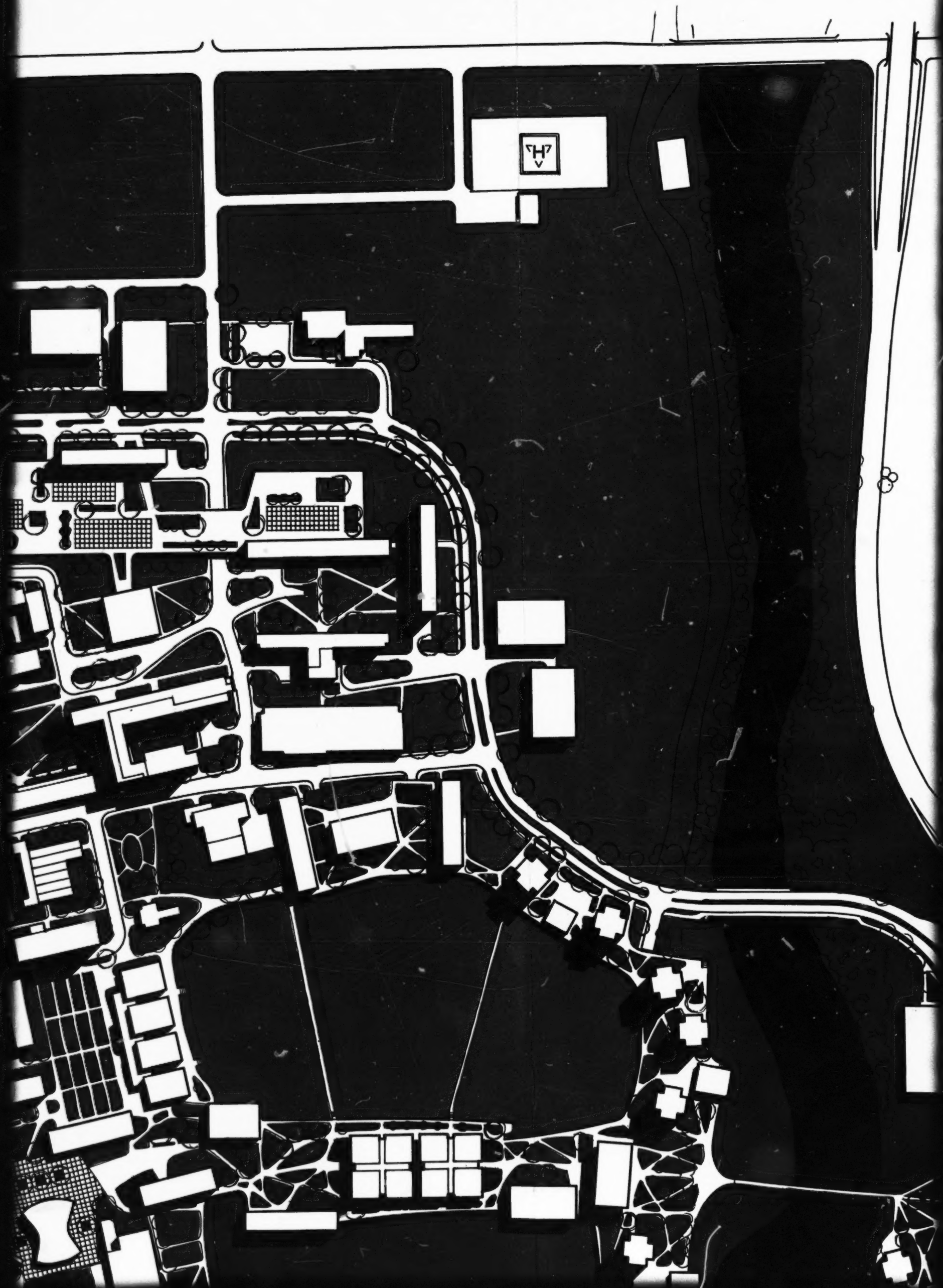


Overview

The campus plan as described herein is complex. It must be because of the complexity of the University -- the space problems involving the inter-relationship of research, teaching, and service; the intricacies of flow patterns of urban traffic superimposed over the flow of campus traffic and pedestrian traffic; the interchange of building space among the various departments brought about because of expansion and educational changes; the problems created by changing functions which require converting buildings and groups of buildings to respond to functions quite different from those for which the buildings were planned; the competition for space; and the complexities of planning for a total community of young people in which they must live, work, shop, and relax with efficiency and order.

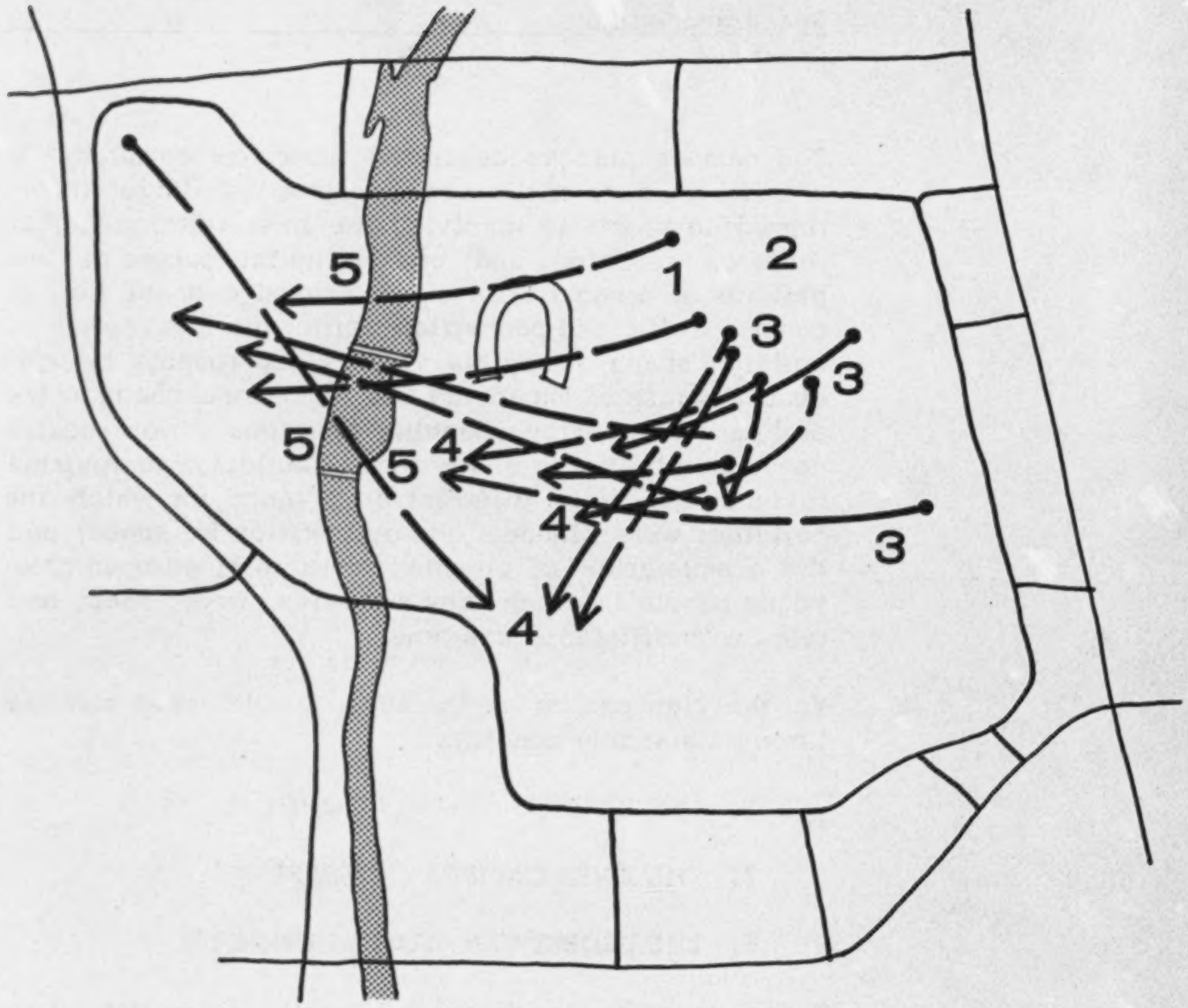
Yet the plan can be explained in simple terms through three outstanding concepts:

1. THE UNIFIED CAMPUS CONCEPT

2. THE RIVER CAMPUS CONCEPT

3. THE PEDESTRIAN CAMPUS CONCEPT

These concepts are discussed briefly and portrayed in the following pages. Note that all three concepts depend on the relocation of the Olentangy River Road as far west as possible east of the C&O railroad.



THE UNIFIED CAMPUS

THE UNIFIED CAMPUS

We could say that the concept of a unified campus was derived from the requirement in Campus Planning Bulletin #7 for a relatively compact or centralized plan. However, behind this requirement was the objective of creating a sense of academic unity within the University. This sense of unity requires centralization of the basic disciplines, especially for undergraduates, as well as intellectual intercourse among related disciplines at all levels.

At present we are aware of the division of the academic area into two distinct zones, one on each side of the river. The concept of a unified campus then results in the establishment of one Central Academic Area in which the center of activity east of the river has been moved westward. The diagram shows the westward expansion of the building area.

With the unification of the Central Academic Area, the terms "east campus" and "west campus" no longer apply. The linking of the life sciences on both sides of the river and the westward expansion of the social sciences and humanities contribute to the physical and academic unification of the Central Academic Area.

Reasons for the move westward are:

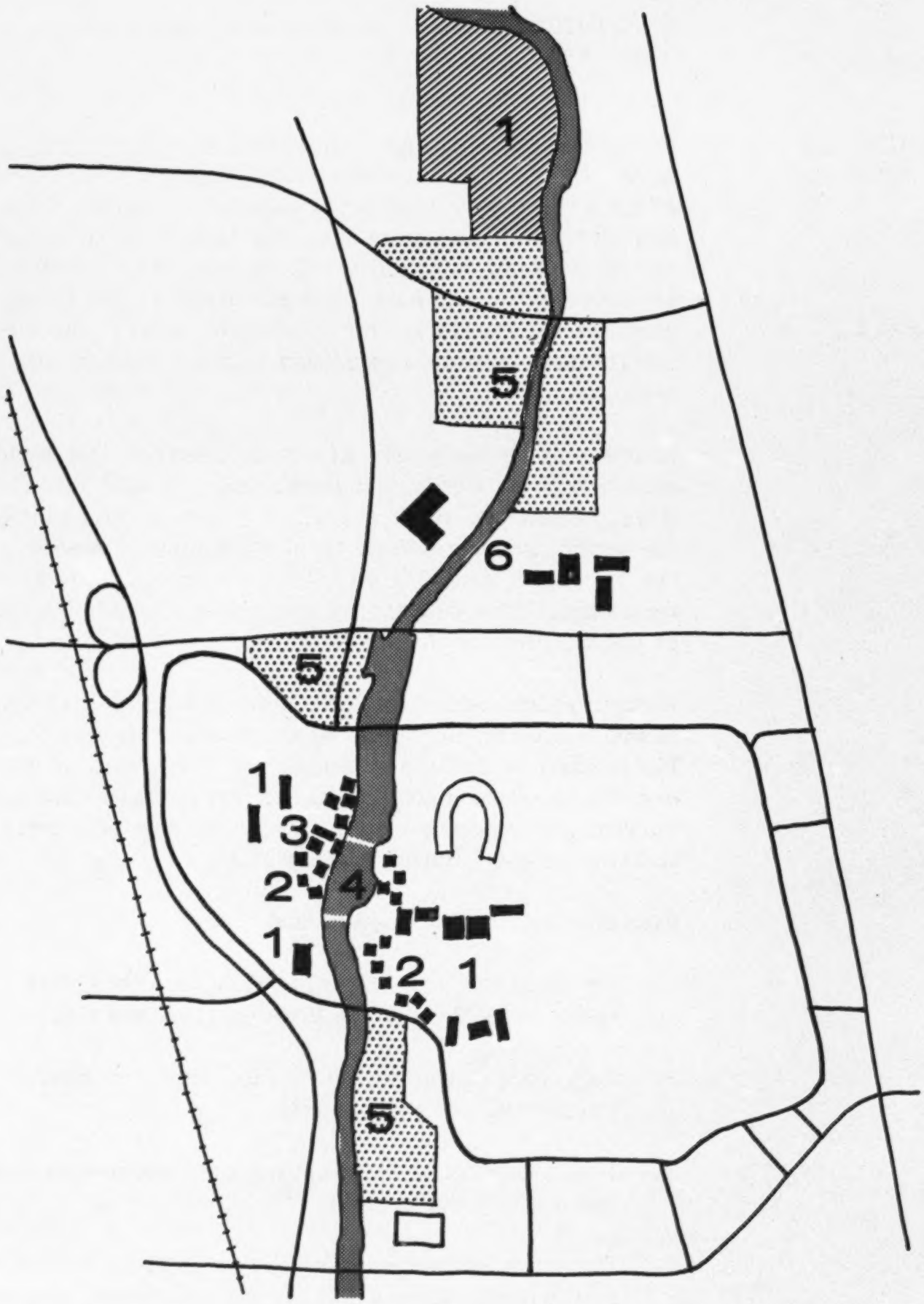
1. To complete the transfer of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine to the area west of the river.

2. To permit thinning out of the older and overly-congested part of the campus.

3. To provide for the expansion of departments remaining east of the river.

4. To permit better grouping of disciplines on both sides of the river. Examples: social sciences, languages, and life sciences.

5. To provide space for additional dormitories in choice locations properly related to essential outdoor recreation fields and to academic facilities.



THE RIVER CAMPUS

THE RIVER CAMPUS

Every great campus has a symbol. Northwestern has its Lake Michigan. Cornell has its rolling hills that overlook Lake Cayuga. Wisconsin University has its lake, too. MIT and Harvard have the Charles River.

But these are more than symbols. They serve as unifying elements that give a certain visual order to the hodge-podge of buildings. Also, these lakes and rivers give personalities to the campuses with a distinctive character and spirit that campuses without symbols don't have. Your campus planners were cognizant of this from the very beginning. We asked ourselves, "Can we use the Olentangy River in such a way as to give the O.S.U. campus a symbol?"

As we delved further into the total problem, we became more convinced that we could capitalize on the uniqueness of the natural environment and put the river to work for us. We, therefore, arrived at the concept of the river campus, and since making this decision we have done everything we can to reinforce this concept. Refer to the diagram across the page for a picture of the following effects of adhering to the concept:

1. The location of teaching and research facilities near both sides of the river.

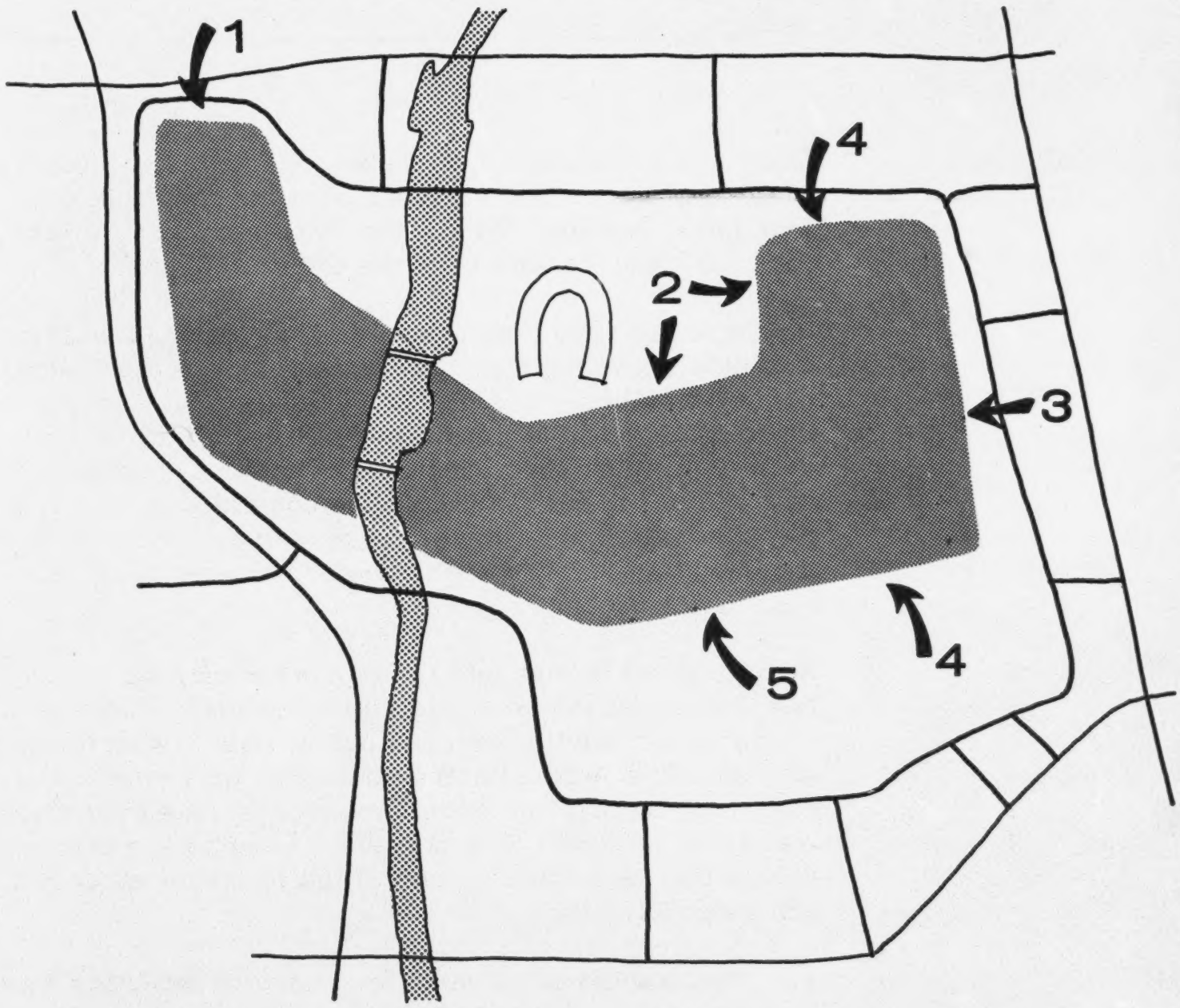
2. The location of dormitories along both sides of the river.

3. The location of a branch union, including a boat-house, near the river.

4. The widening of the river on the east side to relate the water more closely to the dormitories, to enhance the view from the river bridges, and to add variety to the river shore line.

5. The location of athletic and intramural fields on both sides of the river north of Lane Avenue.

6. The location of the Continuing Education Center and the University School on opposite sides of the river north of Lane Avenue.



THE PEDESTRIAN CAMPUS

THE PEDESTRIAN CAMPUS

The third outstanding planning concept that has helped shape the plan concerns the separation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Ask any college or university president what his greatest physical plant problem is and he will tell you that it is the congestion of traffic -- the mix-up of moving cars and walking people. Your planners therefore have set up a "no-car land" as indicated on the diagram across the page.

This concept provides not only for the elimination of the confusion of traffic but also for the elimination of the noise of motors and the smell of exhaust fumes within the quiet academic zone. The diagram shows the main entrances to the pedestrian campus:

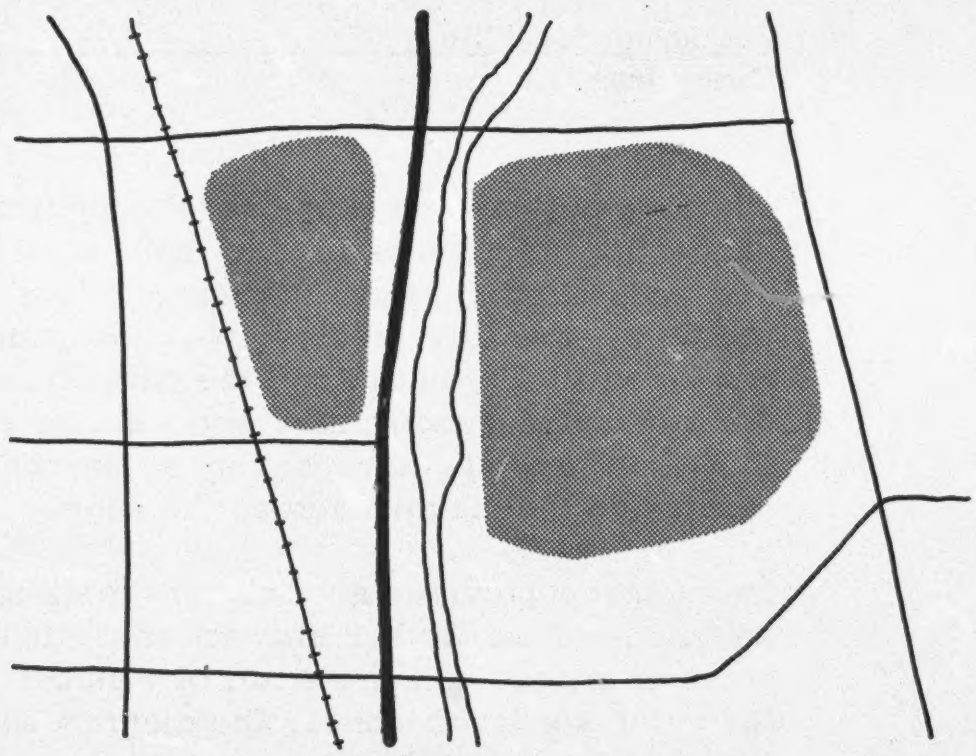
1. From the surface parking lot north of Lane Avenue and west of the river.

2. From the Neil Avenue parking plaza.

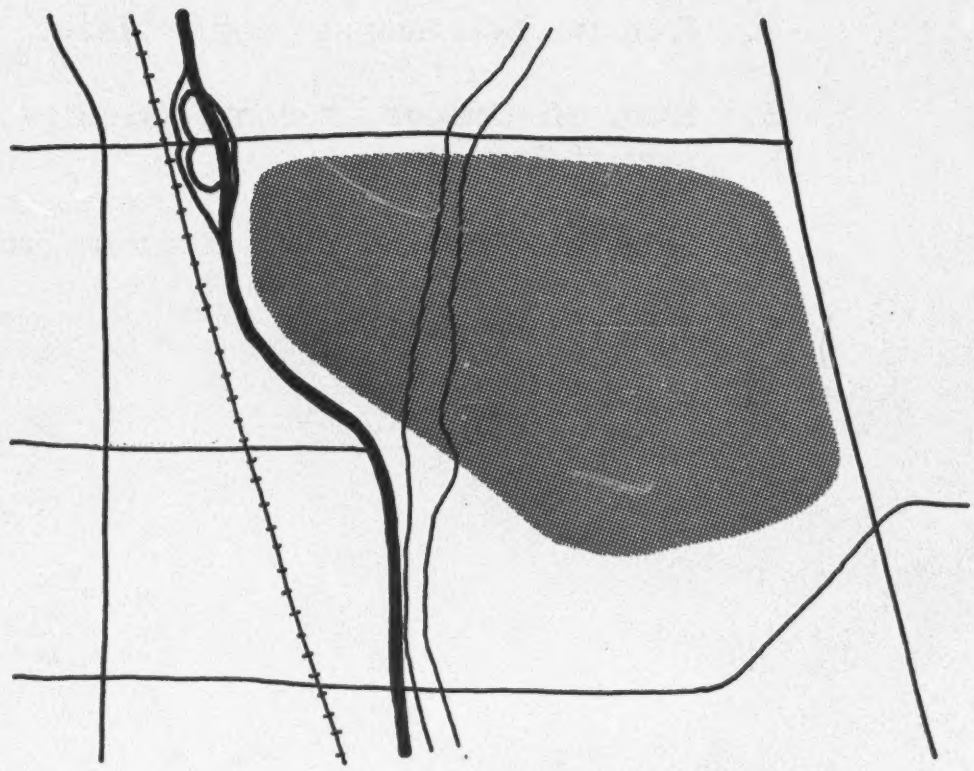
3. From off-campus student activities and housing east of High Street.

4. From the north and south dormitory groups.

5. From the Health Center.



DIVIDED CAMPUS



UNIFIED CAMPUS

OLENTANGY RIVER ROAD

THE OLENTANGY RIVER ROAD

The Olentangy River Road must be re-routed in order to achieve either the unified campus, the river campus, or the pedestrian campus. The existing highway completely subdivides the campus. By moving it west (see the comparative diagrams) the Central Academic Area can be one campus, unified by the river and by academic facilities, instead of being two separate campuses.

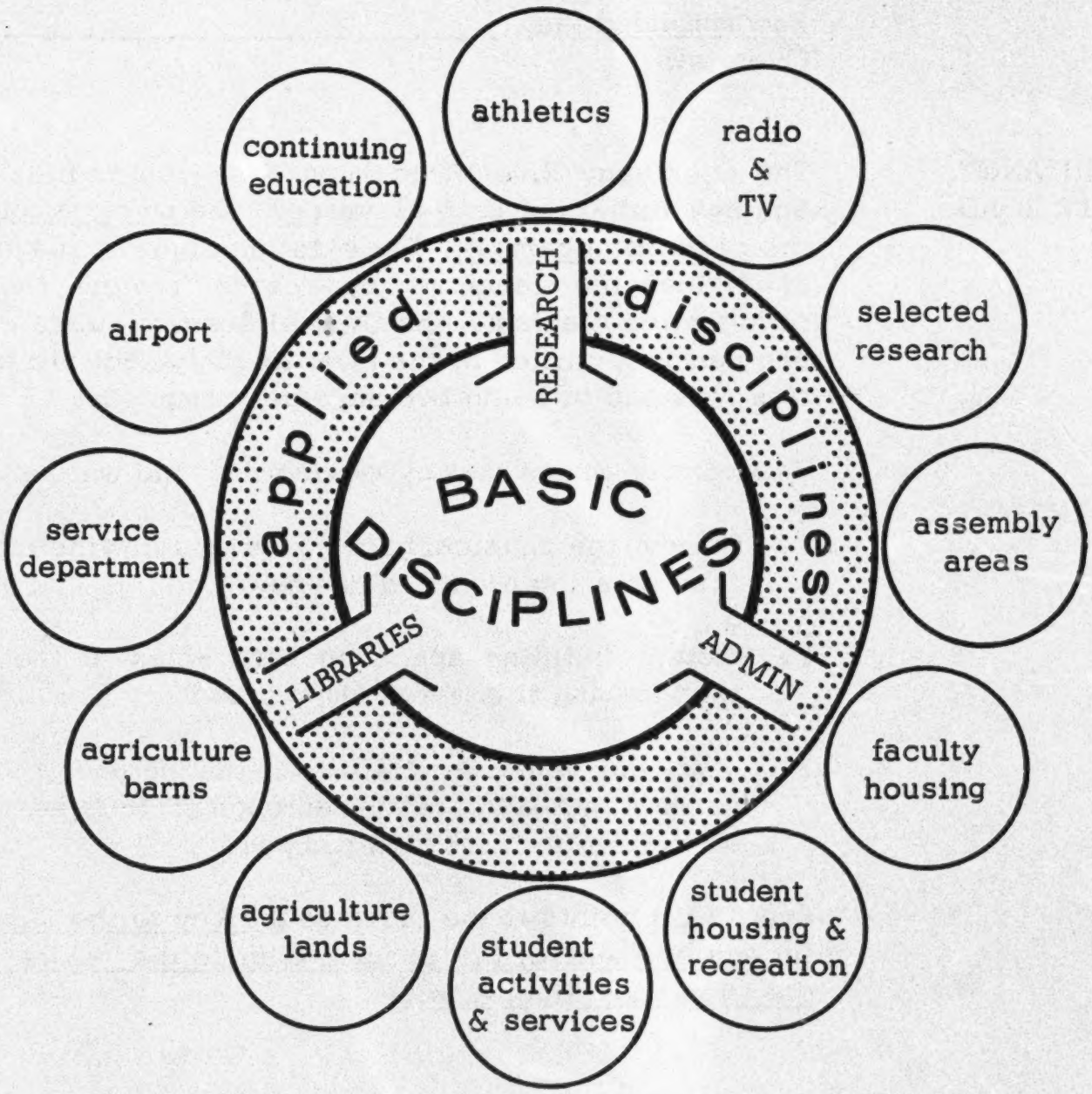
This simply means that by moving the road we can:

1. Remove the physical barrier now dividing the campus, thus creating a unified campus;

2. Obtain building space on both sides of the river, thus making it a river campus; and

3. Keep the vehicular traffic on the perimeter of the campus instead of cutting through it, thus permitting us to have a pedestrian campus.

Everything points to the fact that the key to the successful achievement of the campus plan is the relocation of the Olentangy River Road.



FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

LAND USE

FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

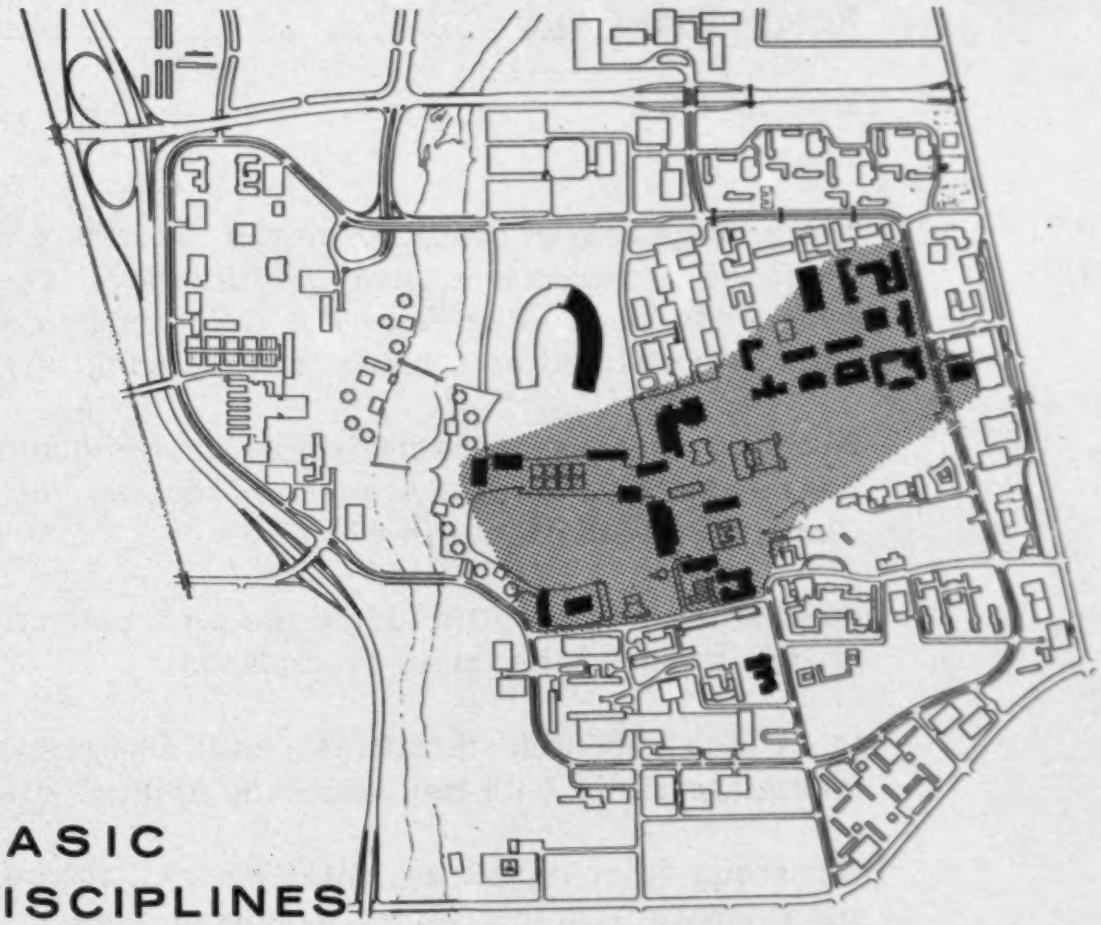
The arrangement of facilities in the recommended plan is designed to promote academic efficiency. The diagram across the page illustrates the functional relationships which we utilized as a guide for achieving this goal.

Basic disciplines, especially for undergraduates, are at the heart of the Central Academic Area, as suggested by Campus Planning Bulletin #7.

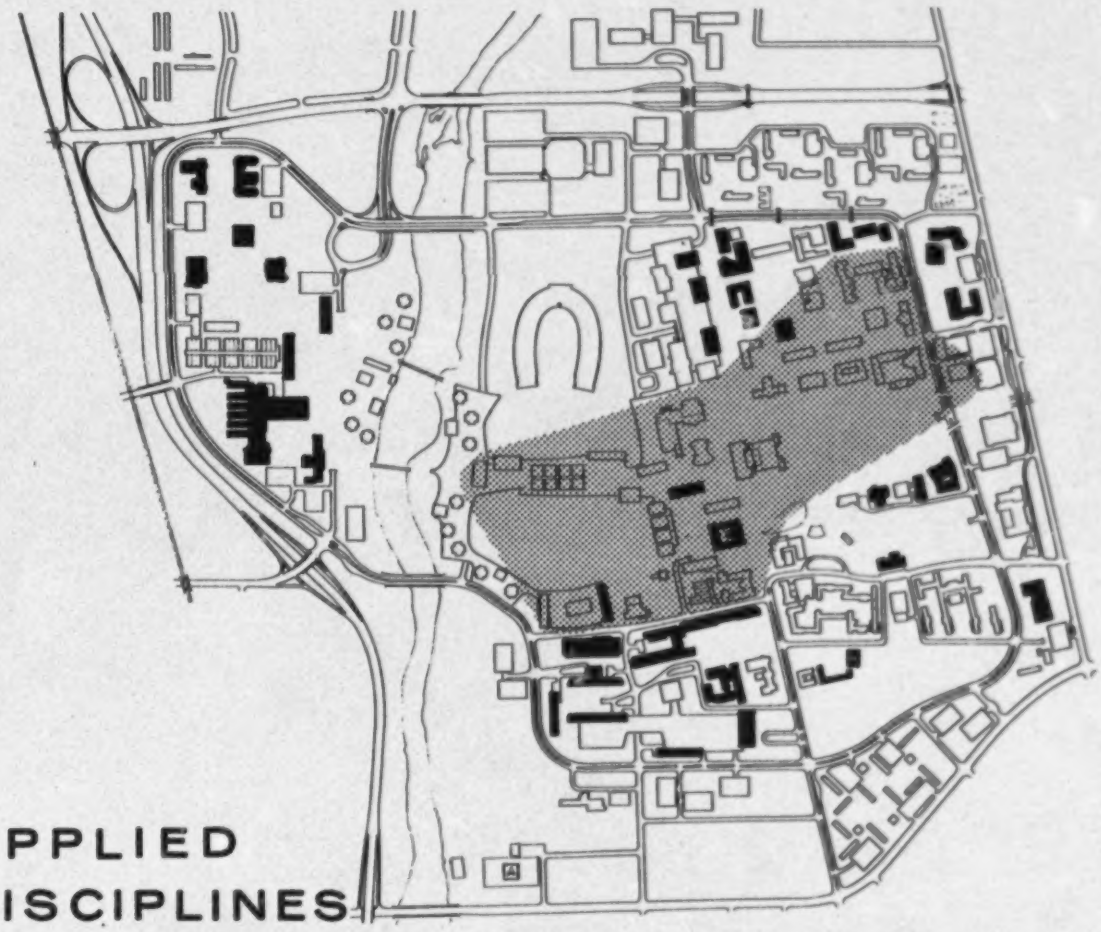
Applied disciplines, including the professional fields of study, surround the basic disciplines.

Libraries, research facilities, and administration are located to serve both the basic and applied disciplines.

Numerous other facilities, chiefly non-instructional, are more remote from the Central Academic Area.



BASIC
DISCIPLINES



APPLIED
DISCIPLINES

BASIC & APPLIED DISCIPLINES

BASIC AND APPLIED DISCIPLINES

The diagrams at the left and on the following pages show how the guide for functional relationships was applied to the plans for the Central Academic Area and the Main Campus.

A clear-cut distinction between basic and applied disciplines is impossible, but generally a basic discipline, for the purposes of this report, is one which attracts large numbers of students not intending to major in that subject. The basic subjects meet the general education requirements or provide the basis for later specialization in some applied field.

The applied disciplines include the vocationally-oriented aspects of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, Commerce and Administration, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Medicine, and the Schools of Journalism and Optometry in the College of Arts and Sciences.

In the recommended plan, most basic disciplines are at the heart of the Central Academic Area. A few are outside in order to use existing buildings effectively. Applied disciplines, with a few exceptions, are peripheral to the basic disciplines.

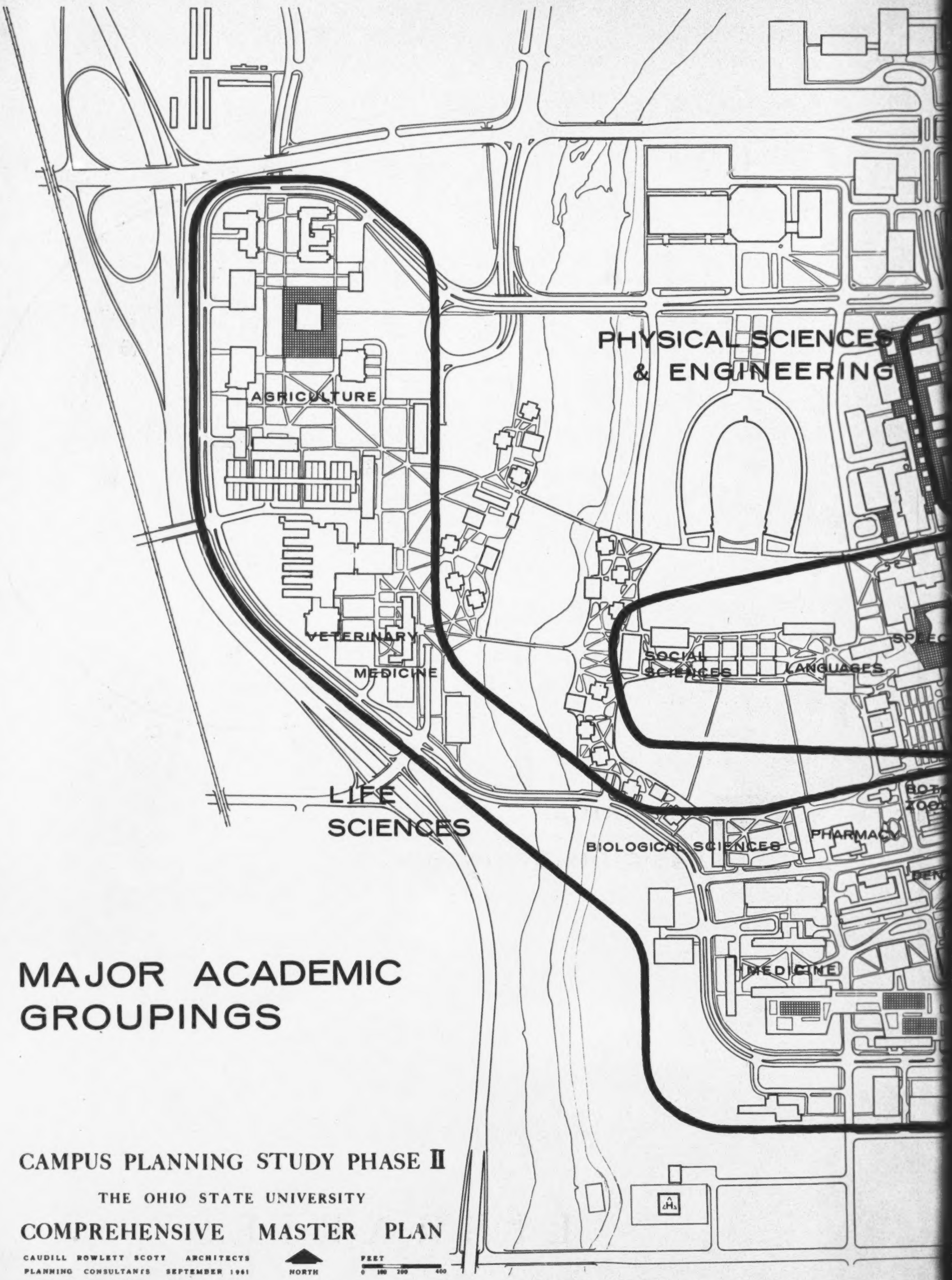
MAJOR ACADEMIC GROUPINGS

Each major academic group shown on the plan contains closely related disciplines, both basic and applied.

The linking of the life sciences on both sides of the river contributes to the unification of the Central Academic Area.

The expansion of the social sciences and humanities to the area between Neil Avenue and the river also contributes to the unification of the Central Academic Area.

Specific locations of individual departments are shown on page 55.



MAJOR ACADEMIC GROUPINGS

CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY PHASE II

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT ARCHITECTS
PLANNING CONSULTANTS SEPTEMBER 1961

NORTH

FEET
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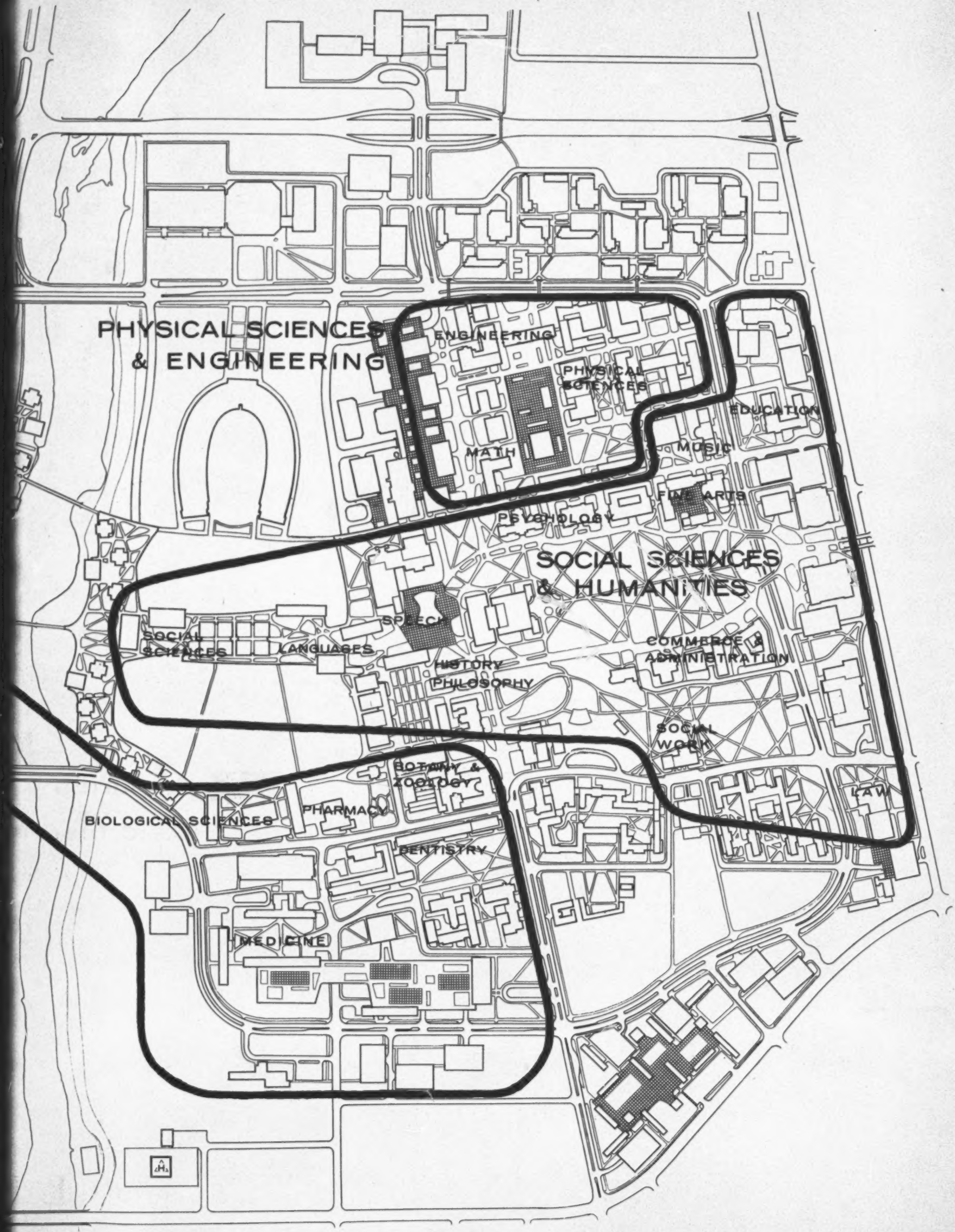
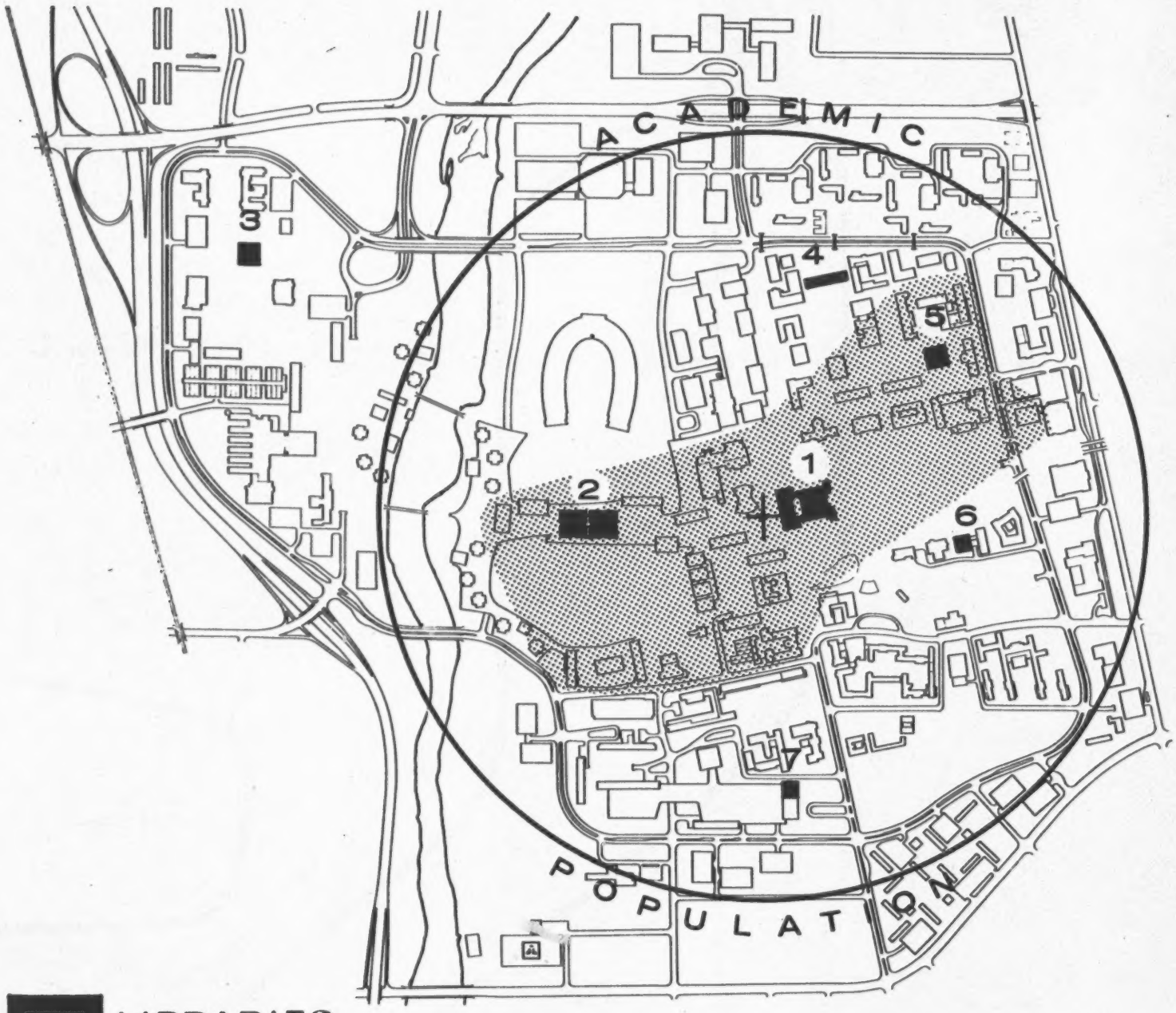

PHYSICAL SCIENCES
& ENGINEERING
ENGINEERING
PHYSICAL SCIENCES
EDUCATION
MATH
MUSIC
FINE ARTS
PSYCHOLOGY
SOCIAL SCIENCES
& HUMANITIES
SPEECH
SOCIAL SCIENCES
LANGUAGES
HISTORY
PHILOSOPHY
COMMERCE & ADMINISTRATION
SOCIAL WORK
BOTANY & ZOOLOGY
LAW
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
PHARMACY
DENTISTRY
MEDICINE



LIBRARIES

LIBRARIES

The Main Library is now at one edge of the Central Academic Area; under the recommended plan it will be less than 200 feet from the center of the future academic population.

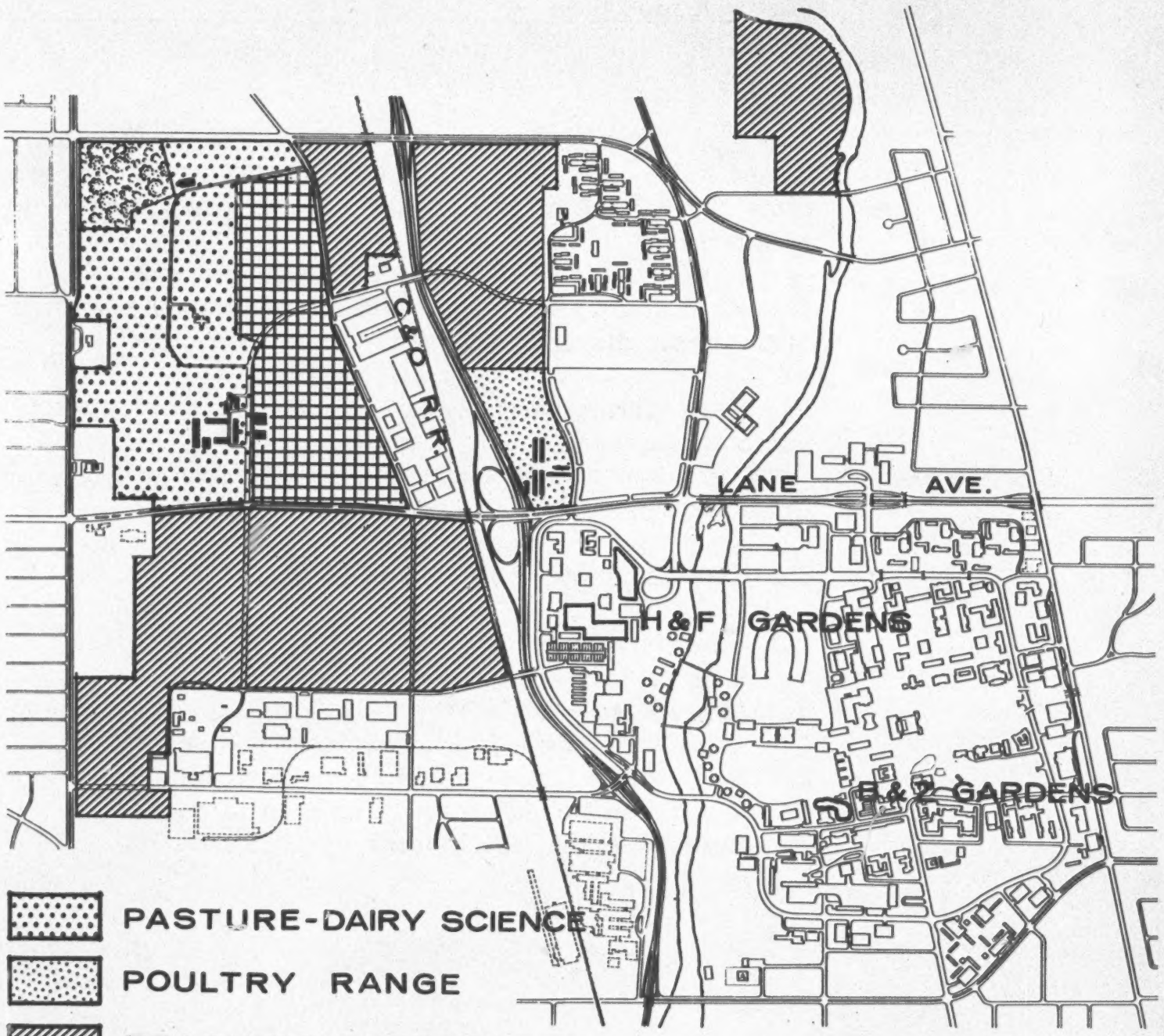
The Main Library is near the future geographical center of the basic disciplines.

The Main Library becomes the visual center of the campus both day and night.

Other libraries serve the applied disciplines.

The libraries shown on the plan are:

1. Main Library
2. Undergraduate Library
3. Agriculture Area Library
4. Engineering and Physical Sciences Area Library
5. Education, Fine Arts and Music Area Library
6. Commerce and Administration Area Library
7. Health Center Area Library



AGRICULTURAL BARNS & LAND

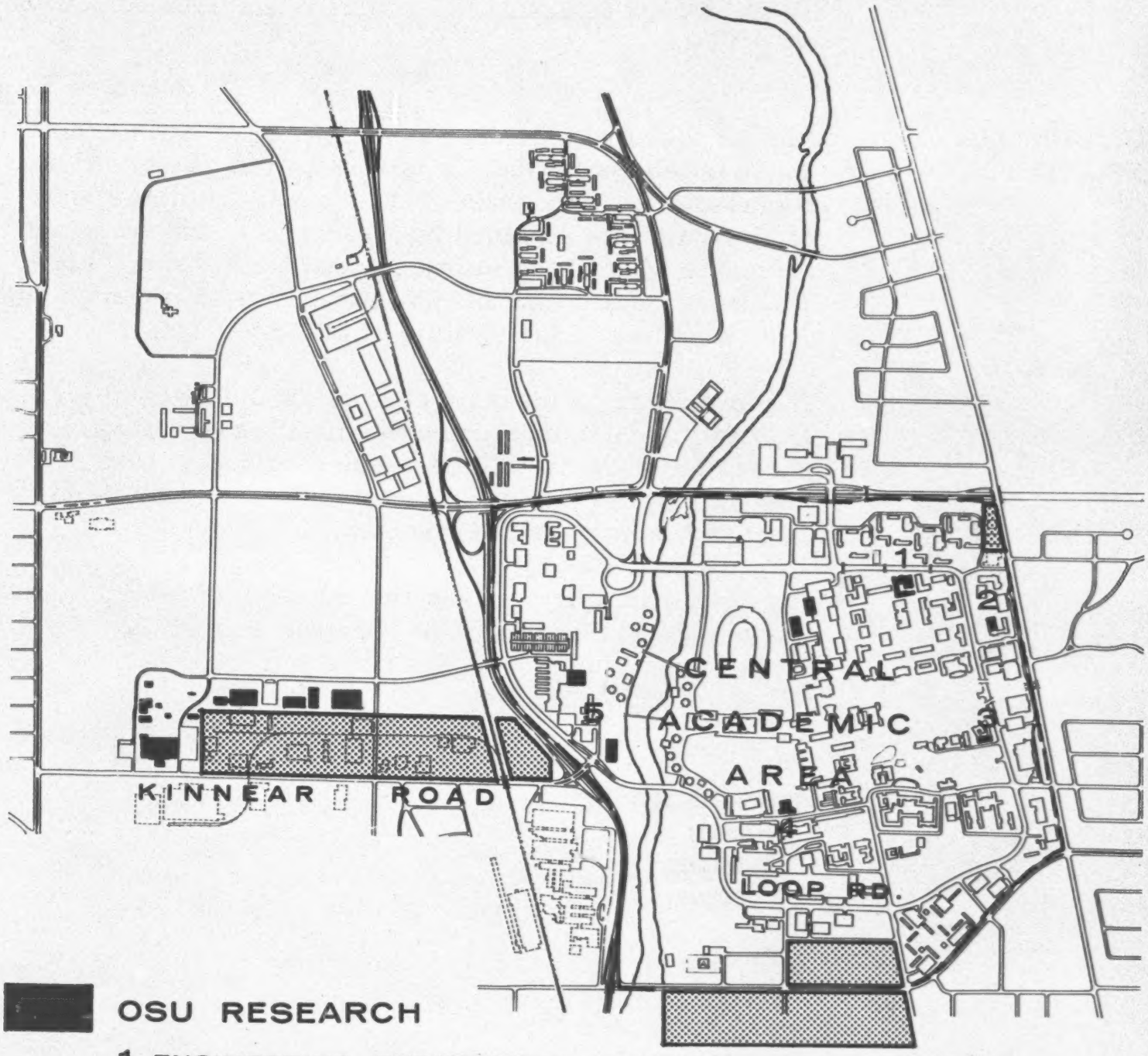
AGRICULTURAL BARNS AND LAND

In order to provide for the proper development of the academic buildings for the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, we recommend that the dairy barn now south of Plumb Hall be replaced by new barns at the Waterman Farm area west of the railroad and north of Lane Avenue. We further recommend that the other barns be replaced by new structures in the vicinity of Don Scott Field.

The farm lands on the main campus should be used primarily for teaching and research activities requiring ready access by students. The acreage provided at Don Scott Field should be chiefly in locations which must be kept clear in the interest of air safety.

The following chart shows the acreage of agricultural lands provided on the Main Campus and at Don Scott Field:

	Campus	Don Scott
Animal Science		
Beef	0	225
Sheep	0	90
Hogs	0	60
Dairy Science	144	0
Horticulture and Forestry		
Close to Academic Bldg.	5	0
Orchards and Fields	100	0
Woods	19	0
Other Agricultural Teaching and Research	358	842
Poultry Science	24	0
	650	1217



OSU RESEARCH

1. ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION
2. EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
3. BUSINESS RESEARCH
4. HEALTH CENTER RESEARCH LAB
5. ANIMAL RESEARCH

RELATED AGENCIES

RESEARCH & RELATED AGENCIES

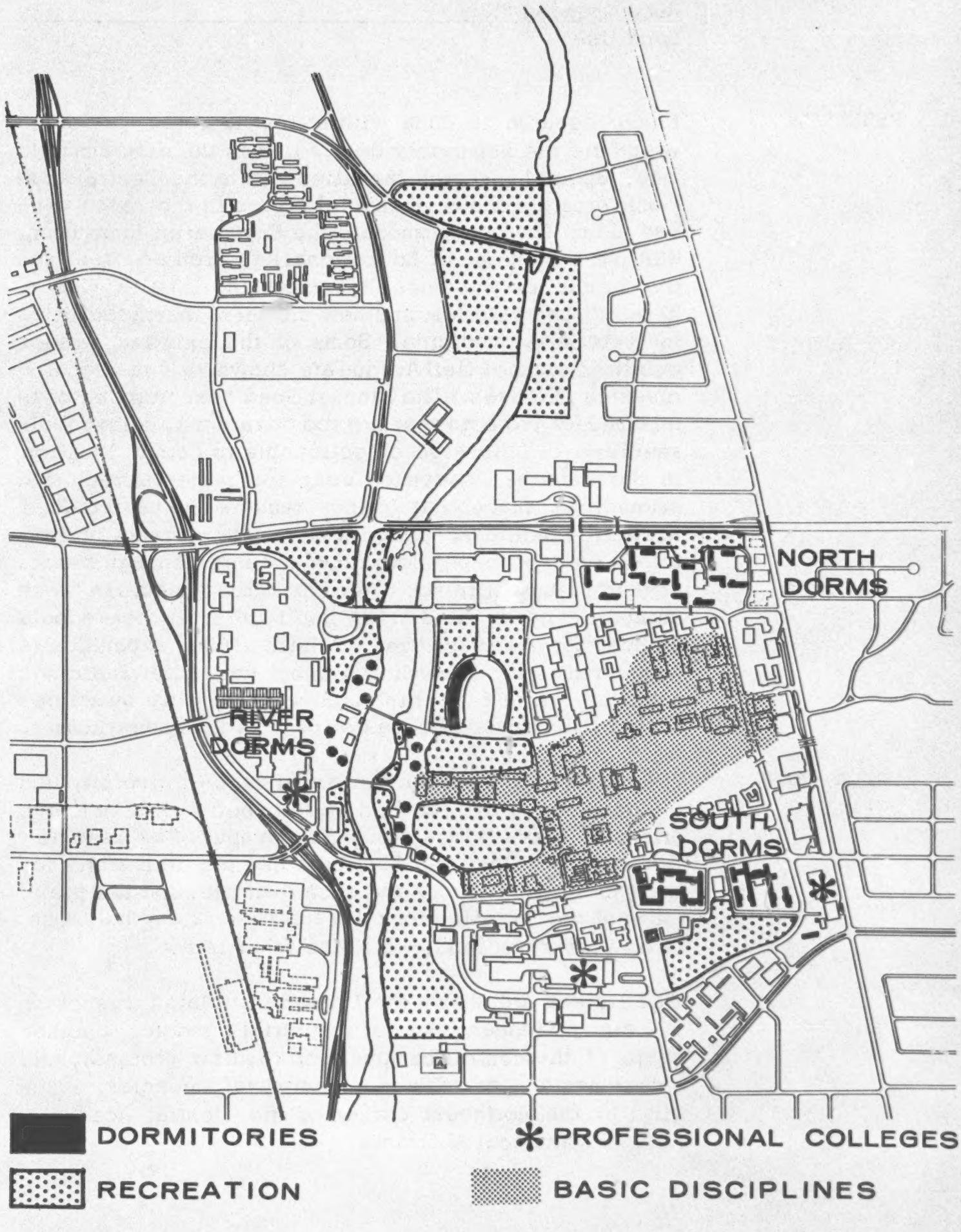
RESEARCH

Much research is done within instructional buildings which are not separately designated in the diagrammatic map. Special research facilities within the Central Academic Area are shown at several points in the recommended plan. They accommodate the Engineering Experiment Station, the Bureau of Educational Research and Service, the Bureau of Business Research, the Health Center Research Laboratories, and new animal research facilities for veterinary medicine. Some of the existing service buildings west of Neil Avenue are shown for undesignated research purposes. The Kinnear Road Research Center is retained for projects that are too hazardous, noisy, foul-smelling, or otherwise objectionable to permit location in the Central Academic Area; for projects requiring amounts of space that cannot reasonably be provided within the Central Academic Area; and for projects visited infrequently or for projects requiring large enough blocks of time to justify travel. Other research projects in these categories are located at Don Scott Field. If there should be need for more facilities of these kinds, expansion is suggested as shown north of Kinnear Road. New buildings might be erected for this purpose or existing structures might be purchased as occasion permits and needs dictate.

RELATED AGENCIES

The research and teaching program of the University and the economy of the city and state benefit when research oriented agencies locate near the campus. The association between Chemical Abstracts and the University for the past half century is one such example, and the proximity of the Battelle Memorial Institute is another. One is on University land, while the other is not.

Three areas are shown for University related agencies: one along Kinnear Road for industrial agencies; another south of the central campus loop road for professional, governmental, or other non-industrial agencies; and a third at the northeast corner of the Central Academic Area for Chemical Abstracts.



DORMITORIES & RELATED RECREATION

HOUSING AND RELATED RECREATION

Single Student Housing. Dormitories are shown in three areas, each related to recreation space. The recreation spaces for the units along the river will also serve for physical education and intramurals.

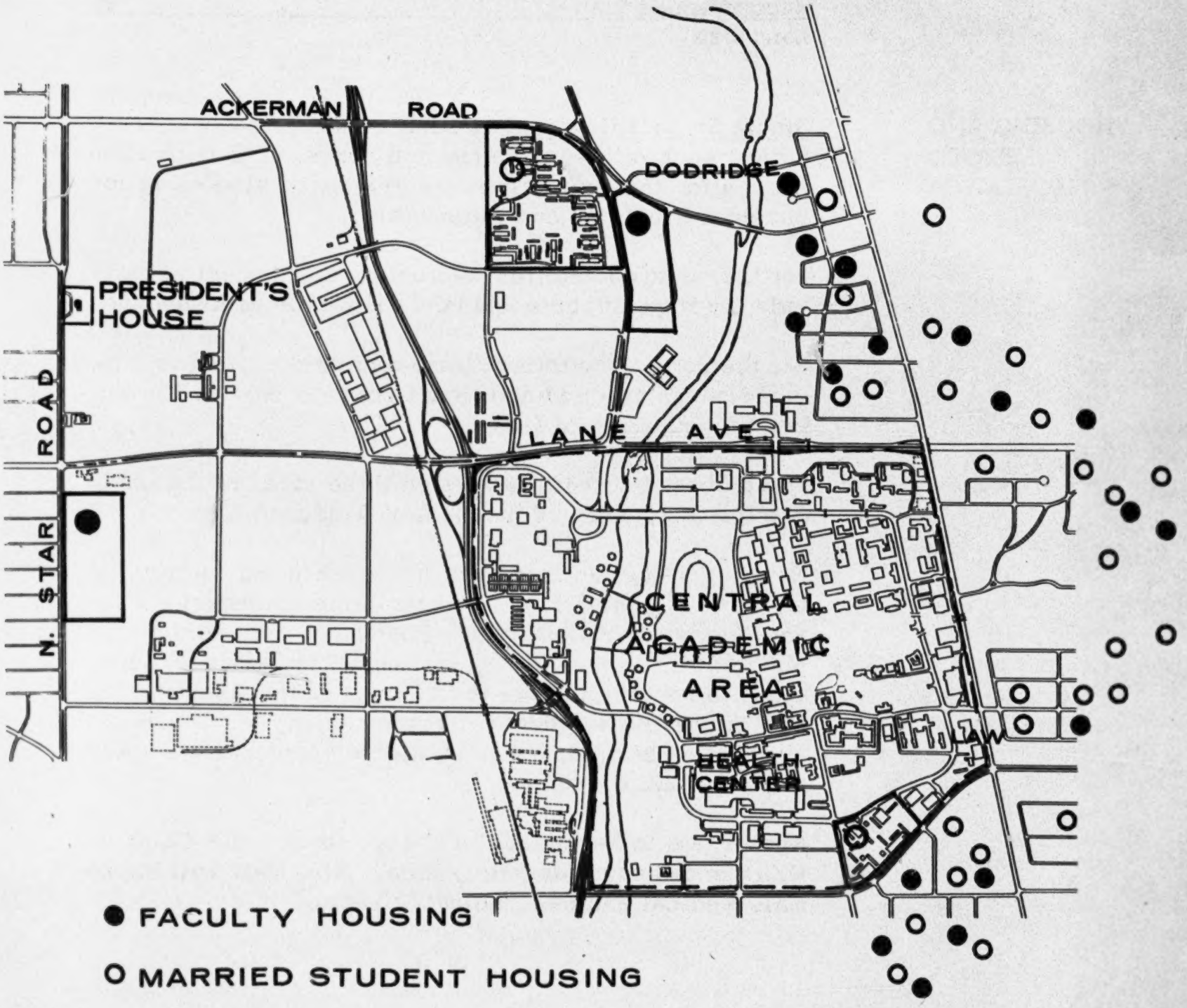
For the south dormitories, recreation space must be provided by acquiring adjacent land south of Eleventh Avenue.

For the north dormitories, some recreation space is provided on the site and additional space is provided in the bottom land north of Lane.

The proposed dormitories are on three sides of the basic disciplines portion of the Central Academic Area.

New dormitory facilities are provided in the vicinity of the professional colleges --Law in the southeast corner and Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine in the southwest corner. The dormitory units along the river reinforce the concept of the river campus and afford the residents a choice living environment. Ample recreation space is available on property already owned by the University.

Nurses are to be housed in Oxley, Mack, and Canfield Halls in the south dormitory area. Neil Hall will house male medical and paramedical students.



STUDENT & FACULTY HOUSING

Married Student Housing. The present project on Ackerman Road is shown as being expanded to 600 units. A second group of 600 units is recommended south of the campus between the Health Center and the College of Law, primarily to serve professional college students. This development includes high rise apartments in order to reduce the land cost per unit.

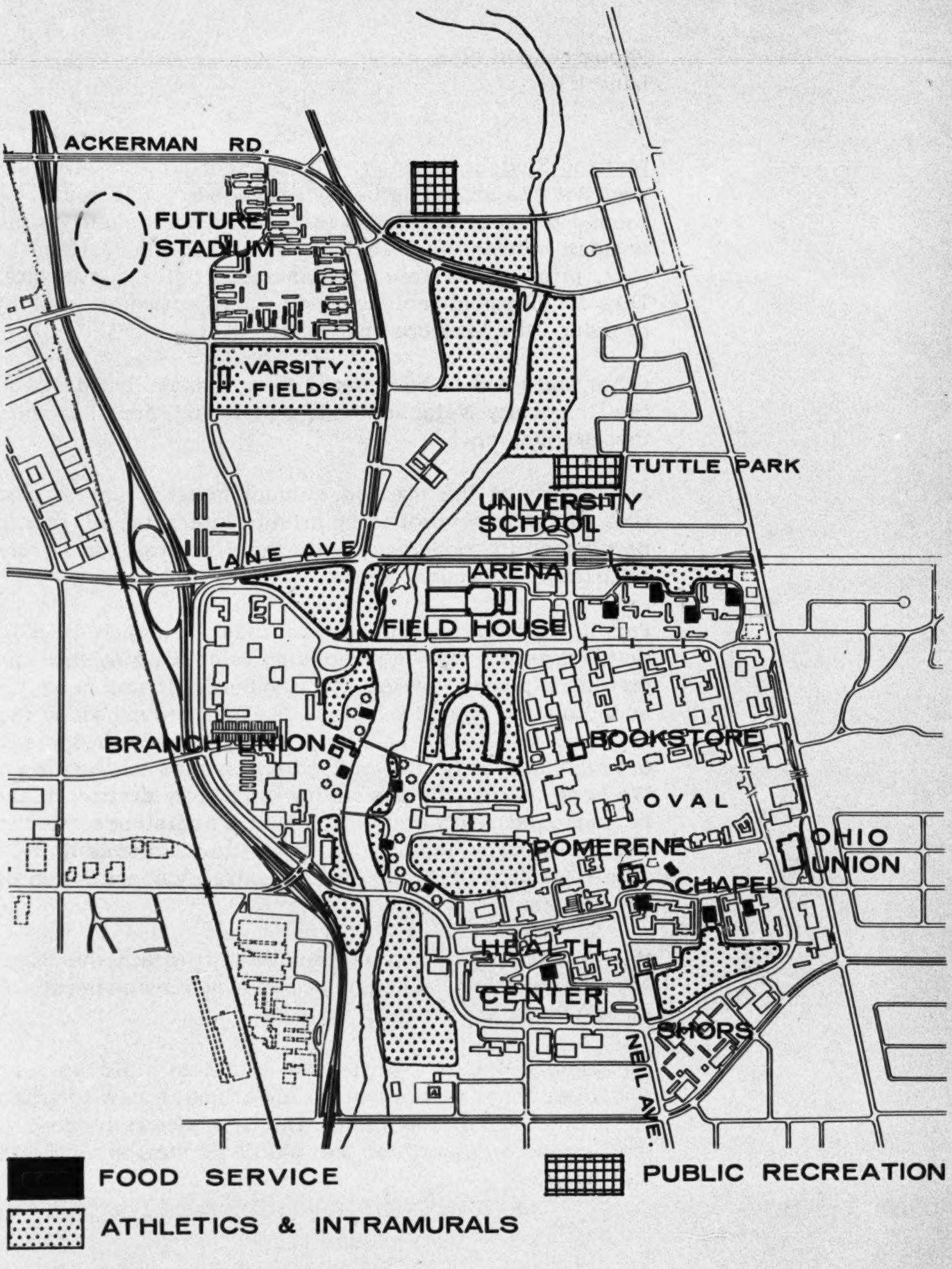
Other units are to be located in apartment buildings in the University Neighborhood. (Refer to Part III for further discussion.)

All or part of the married student housing east of the river might be developed by private interests, but should be planned in cooperation with the University to assure fulfillment of student needs.

Faculty Housing. There is no clear evidence to date that University-provided housing is desired by any appreciable number of faculty members. If the need for such housing should develop, the high ground along the east side of Olentangy River Road south of Dodridge and the east side of North Star Road are suggested locations. We hope that conditions in the University district might be improved, with or without public assistance, to the point that many faculty members would choose to live within walking distance of the Central Academic Area of the campus.

It might or might not be possible to retain the Lane Manor apartment, depending upon what improvements of Lane Avenue are made by the city.

President's House. While the President's House may remain at its present location for a time, a new location for it is shown in the plan. The new site is located in the wooded area north of the WOSU TV station on North Star Road.



STUDENT ACTIVITIES

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Union. The present Ohio Union is maintained as the student activities center, supplemented by a branch union on the river. The branch union could include lounges, dining rooms, small meeting rooms, and a boathouse.

Shops. The branch union will provide commercial amenities for residents of the river dormitories. Bookstore, bank, and post office facilities are suggested at the site of the present Veterinary Laboratory Building, which is near the population center of the Central Academic Area. Another bookstore and shops are to be located in the Health Center Area.

Food Service. In addition to dining rooms operated in connection with dormitories, proposed eating places for students include the Ohio Union, the proposed branch union on the river, the Pomerene Refectory operated for instructional purposes by the School of Home Economics, and the proposed central food service facility in the Health Center.

All parts of the Central Academic Area are reasonably well served by facilities not connected with dormitories, except the area north of the Oval and east of Neil Avenue. To provide better service to students who are in this area at mealtime, especially at noon, consideration should be given to opening the new north dormitory dining rooms to persons not living in these dormitories. Snack bars at convenient places in or near academic buildings should also be considered.

Chapel. A small non-denominational chapel for meditation, student weddings, and other appropriate uses is proposed in the Mirror Lake Hollow east of the Browning Amphitheatre.

Student Services. Pomerene Hall, with some expansion, is the recommended location for the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women, the Counseling and Testing Service, the Student Health Service, and other offices now housed in the Student Services Building.

Athletics and Intramurals. The present Stadium, St. John Arena, and French Field House will continue in use. However, if any major expansion or improvement of the Stadium should be contemplated in the future, a new location along Ackerman Road is proposed. The new stadium location has ample space for parking, practice fields, and other ancillary facilities, and will be readily accessible from the metropolitan expressway system as well as from the campus streets.

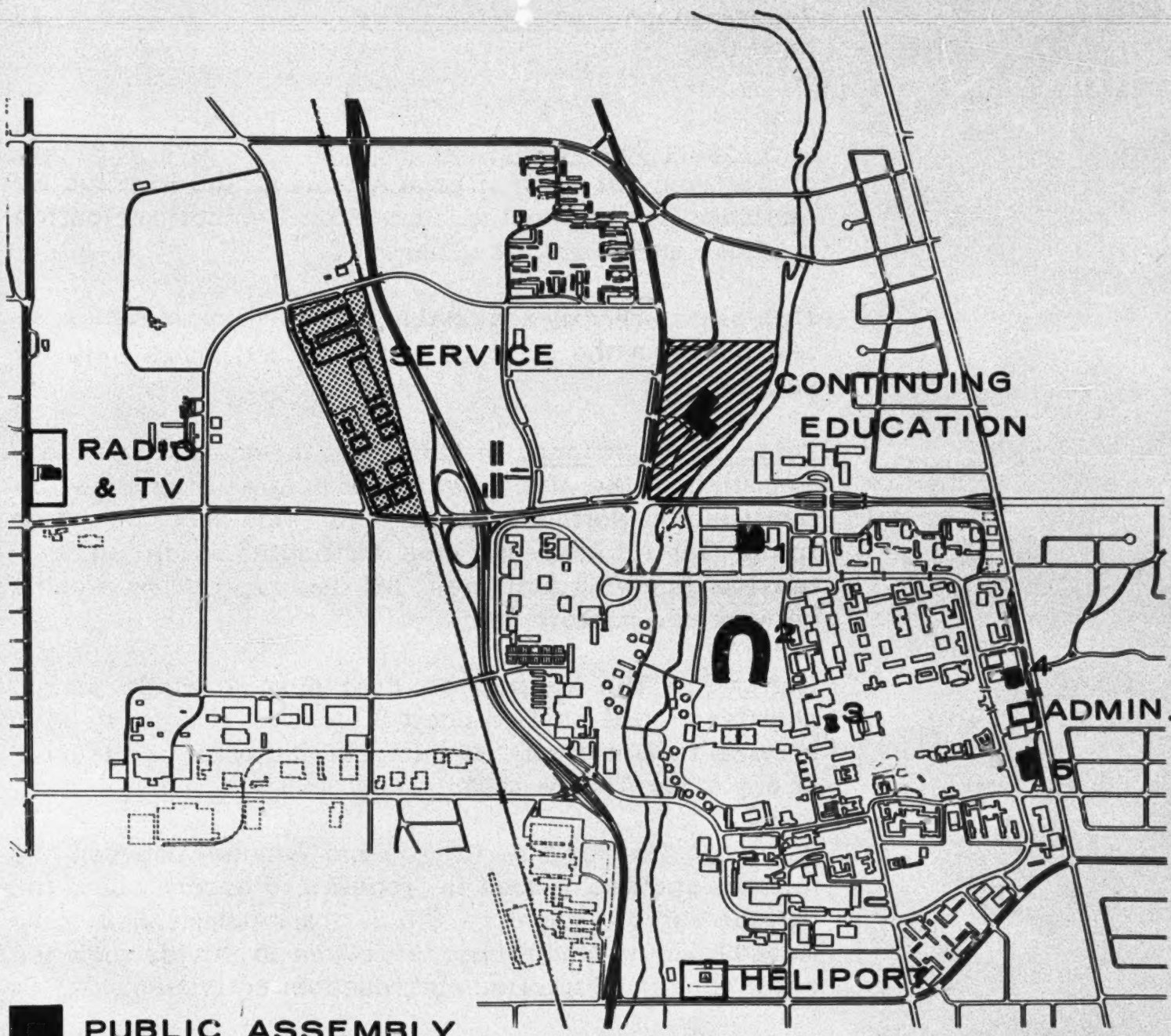
Varsity football practice, varsity baseball, varsity tennis, and varsity lacrosse fields are shown at a site north of Lane Avenue to release space for dormitories along the east bank of the river. The new location could be served by any transportation system set up to accommodate the present married student housing and the proposed parking lot at the northwest corner of Lane Avenue and Olentangy River Road.

Bottom land along both sides of the river north of Lane Avenue is suggested for athletics and intramurals to replace present playfields diverted to other purposes, to accommodate a larger student body, and to serve the needs of University School and of the new north dormitories.

A site of 5 acres north of Dodridge Street is suggested for public recreation to replace part of Tuttle Field. It is contemplated that the "drive-in" sports would be at the Dodridge site and that a portion of the present Tuttle Field would serve the needs of the immediate neighborhood.

MISCELLANEOUS

Administration. The Ohio State Museum with its heavy traffic of school busses and its need for expansion cannot be well accommodated at the present location. A more suitable place would be in the area south of the central loop road designated for related agencies, or elsewhere in the University district. We propose that the present Museum Building be acquired by the University and used to house the entire central administration and the Ohio State University Association.



■ PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

1. ST JOHN ARENA
2. STADIUM
3. SPEECH THEATER
4. MERSHON AUDITORIUM
5. OHIO UNION

MISCELLANEOUS

Continuing Education. We propose a 36-acre site west of the river and north of Lane Avenue as the location for facilities for continuing education, telecommunication studios, and related facilities.

This site is readily accessible from the expressway system and from the campus, and provides ample room for parking.

Telecommunications. In addition to the continuing education studios, the plan provides for enlarged transmission facilities on North Star Road. Provision should be made in the Central Academic Area for limited studio and extensive receiving facilities, all tied together by a cable network and microwave.

Heliport. The heliport on King Avenue would permit shuttle service to Don Scott Field and emergency taxi service to University Hospital in the event of disaster at any airport in the area.

Service. The area north of Lane Avenue between the railroad and Kenny Road is proposed to accommodate the various service agencies which are recommended to be moved from the Central Academic Area to provide room for expansion of instruction and research activities.

Included in this area are service department offices, maintenance shops, print shop, mailing room, central laboratory supply, stores and receiving, motor pool garages, incinerator, and laundry.

Public Assembly. All places designated as places of public assembly now exist, except a proposed new speech theatre. This latter is placed at a location where there would be a minimum of traffic conflict in event of public performances on the same evening at more than one of these assembly places.

BUILDINGS

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

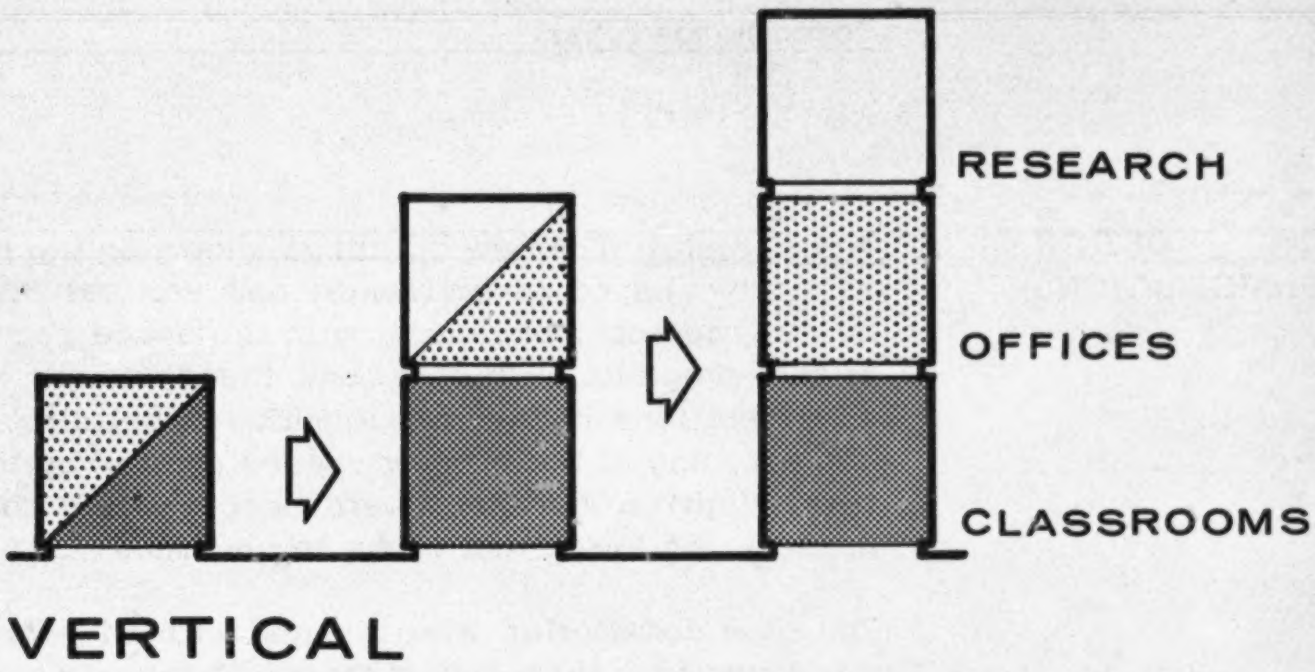
Architectural. The new buildings shown on the plan were carefully shaped in horizontal and vertical dimensions by many factors, beginning with the space requirements of the program. Chief among these factors were the considerations of the relationships of buildings, one to another, and of the outdoor spaces created by the buildings. High rise buildings were located with a consciousness for the space that flows around them.

The river dormitories were located with an awareness of the views from them and of their relationship to the open spaces flanking them. Note the slight turn in orientation of these individual buildings affecting the relative position of one to another. The academic buildings south of the Stadium received special design consideration, both as to their location and proportions, because of their relationship to the massive Stadium to the north and to the high rise Health Center buildings to the south. These are just two examples of the architectural design consideration given to the building groups throughout the Central Academic Area.

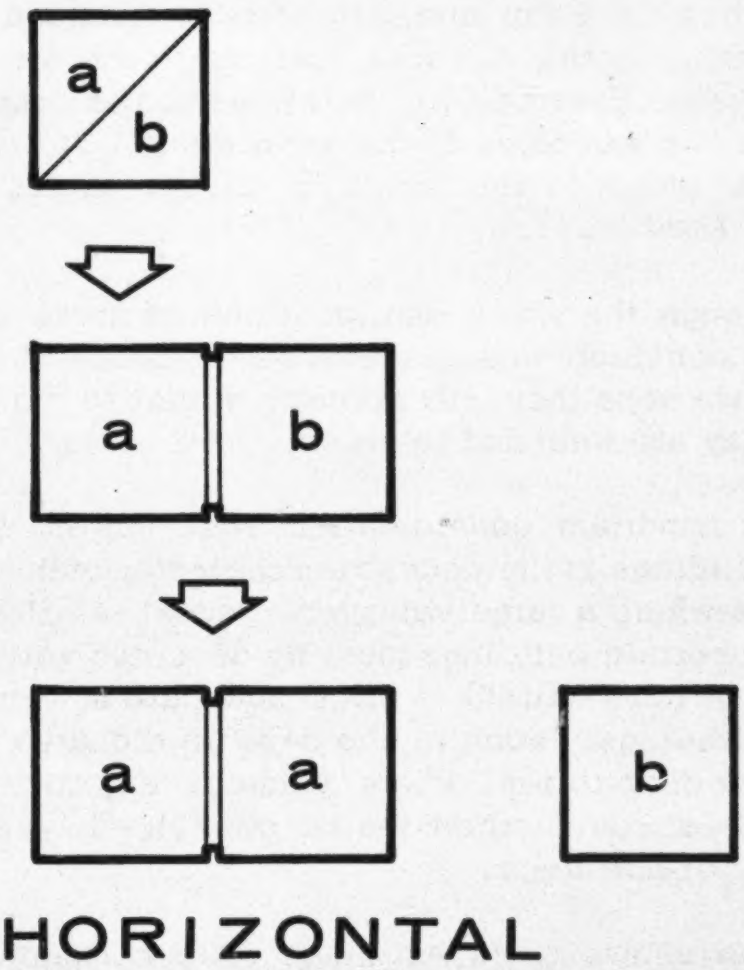
Even though the sizes and locations of these buildings must be considered as diagrammatic because of changing needs, we hope they will serve as guides to the environment they are intended to create.

Another important consideration affecting the design of some buildings is the pedestrian character of the campus. In areas where a large volume of pedestrian flow is expected, certain buildings must be designed with an open first floor (on "stilts") to allow adequate movement between buildings. Such is the case in the area south of the north dormitories, where students entering the academic area would otherwise be confronted by a veritable wall of buildings.

The plan shows some buildings more compact in plan than would be possible for natural cross-ventilation. This is an indication that the planning of air conditioned buildings can encourage compactness.



VERTICAL



HORIZONTAL

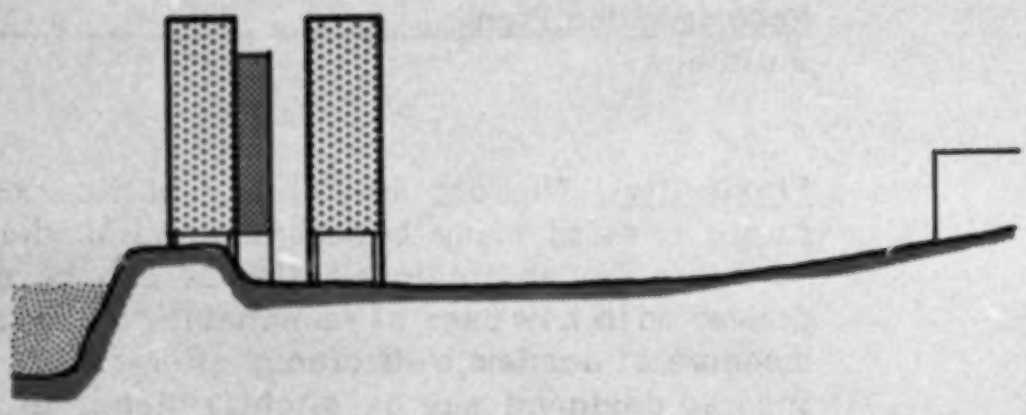
FLEXIBILITY

Flexibility. The unpredictability of the exact size and future uses of many buildings requires that each new structure be so designed that it can be expanded or converted to new uses at reasonable cost and with a good measure of academic efficiency after conversion. Buildings so designed may be slightly higher in initial cost, but the history of building alterations at the Ohio State University indicates that such initial flexibility would be cheaper in the long run.

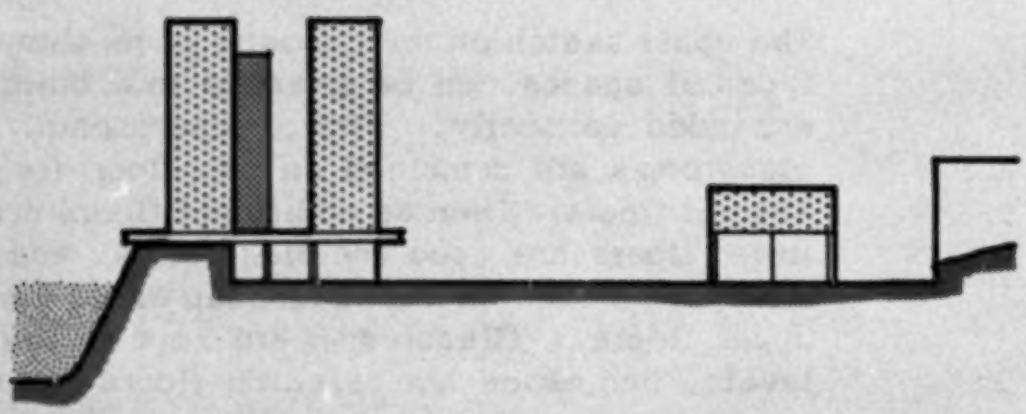
The upper sketch on the opposite page shows how three types of spaces can be arranged in a building as it is expanded vertically. First, departmental offices and classrooms are combined on one floor (or it could be several floors). Then as additional floors are added, the lower floors are used for classrooms, and the offices move up. Research facilities can also be added on the upper floors. Classrooms are kept at the "walk-up" levels, and office and research floors can utilize elevators.

It is possible that some departments will require less space than provided in the plan while others will need more. Reasonable modifications in the sizes of the proposed new buildings are to be anticipated. However, joint occupancy of buildings by more than one department or agency will in many cases be preferable to distortions of the plan by major adjustments in building size or shape.

The lower sketch illustrates, in plan view, how different departments might utilize a building to be built in units. At first, two departments share one unit. When needed, a second unit is added, and each department can occupy a separate unit. Later, a third unit could be added, or, as shown in the sketch, the first building could be used by department "a", now at full design maximum, and a second building started for department "b".



1



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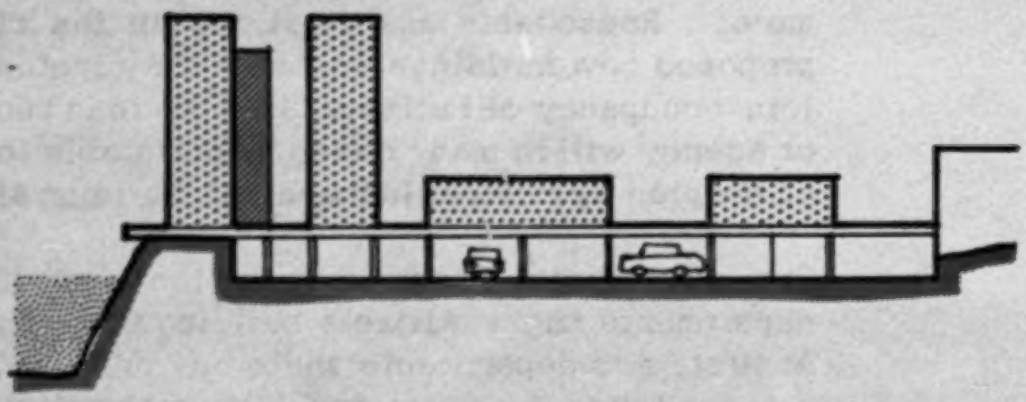


3

SEQUENCE

Sequence. The plan shows several pedestrian plazas designed as platforms for buildings and raised to provide service routes and parking on the lower level. One such total project might not be possible to construct except in successive parts. As an example, the diagram at the left shows a possible sequence in the construction of the dormitories east of the river, the new academic buildings south of the Stadium, and the pedestrian plaza.

1. The first dormitories could be constructed "on stilts" so that the first floor would be raised to the level of the plaza and the dike. During this first stage the service and pedestrian traffic would be exposed at the present level of the physical education fields.

2. During the second stage, the plaza could be added to raise the pedestrian movement one level above the routes for service vehicles. Parking would then be located below that portion of plaza completed. During this period the new academic buildings could be built as required on stilts.

3. Upon the completion of all the buildings planned, the remaining portion of the plaza could be constructed. The result would be the vertical separation of pedestrians and buildings from vehicular traffic and parking. Service to the buildings would be maintained at the lower level.

DESIGNATED USES

The map at the right shows the intended use of each building that appears on the recommended plan for the Central Academic Area. Allowance has been made for the maximum amount of useable space for each department, which the Office of Campus Planning specified. The designated uses have been planned also to provide proper grouping of related departments and to meet the other criteria established in Part I of this report.

The designated uses are those that would prevail if the full development were to be achieved with the enrollment total and other factors assumed in this study. In many cases there will be one or more interim uses of a building before the final designated use is achieved. In other cases the final use will be different than shown, because of factors not now foreseen.

OTHER MAIN CAMPUS BUILDINGS

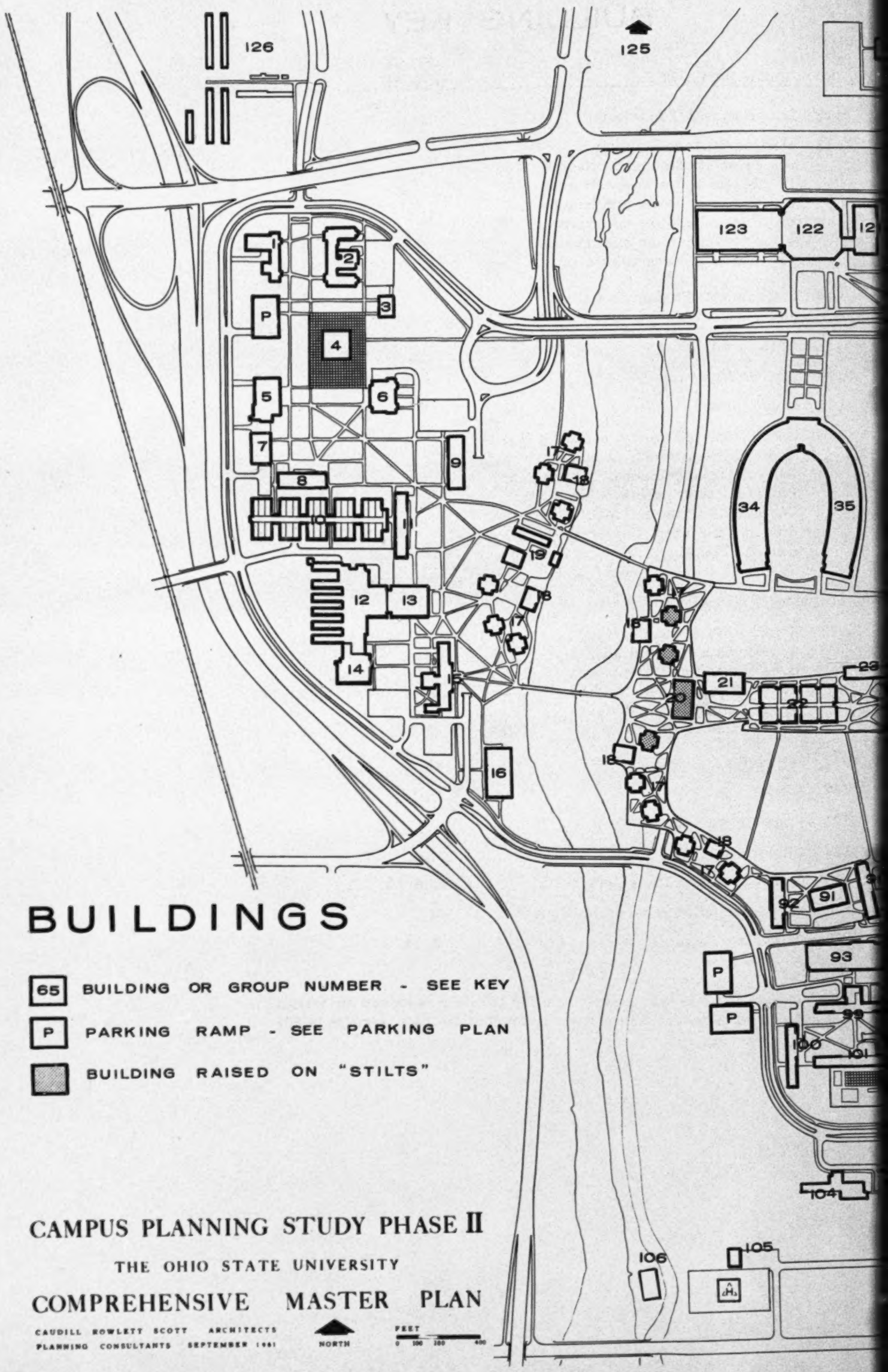
The area west of the railroad and part of the area between the river and the railroad are not shown on the next two maps. The nature and use of buildings in these areas are indicated earlier in this report and especially on the map on page 15.

Story heights in these areas are not critical, and normally would be quite low because of the nature of the activities to be housed.

In these areas, there are several farm houses, temporary barracks buildings, and other minor structures to be demolished but which are not shown on the construction and demolition map. In the area west of the railroad, some of these facilities might be retained or replaced without adversely affecting the total plan.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION

The next map shows the new buildings to be constructed, the major additions to existing structures, and the principal existing buildings to be demolished.



BUILDINGS

65 BUILDING OR GROUP NUMBER - SEE KEY

P PARKING RAMP - SEE PARKING PLAN

BUILDING RAISED ON "STILTS"

CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY PHASE II

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT ARCHITECTS
PLANNING CONSULTANTS SEPTEMBER 1961

NORTH

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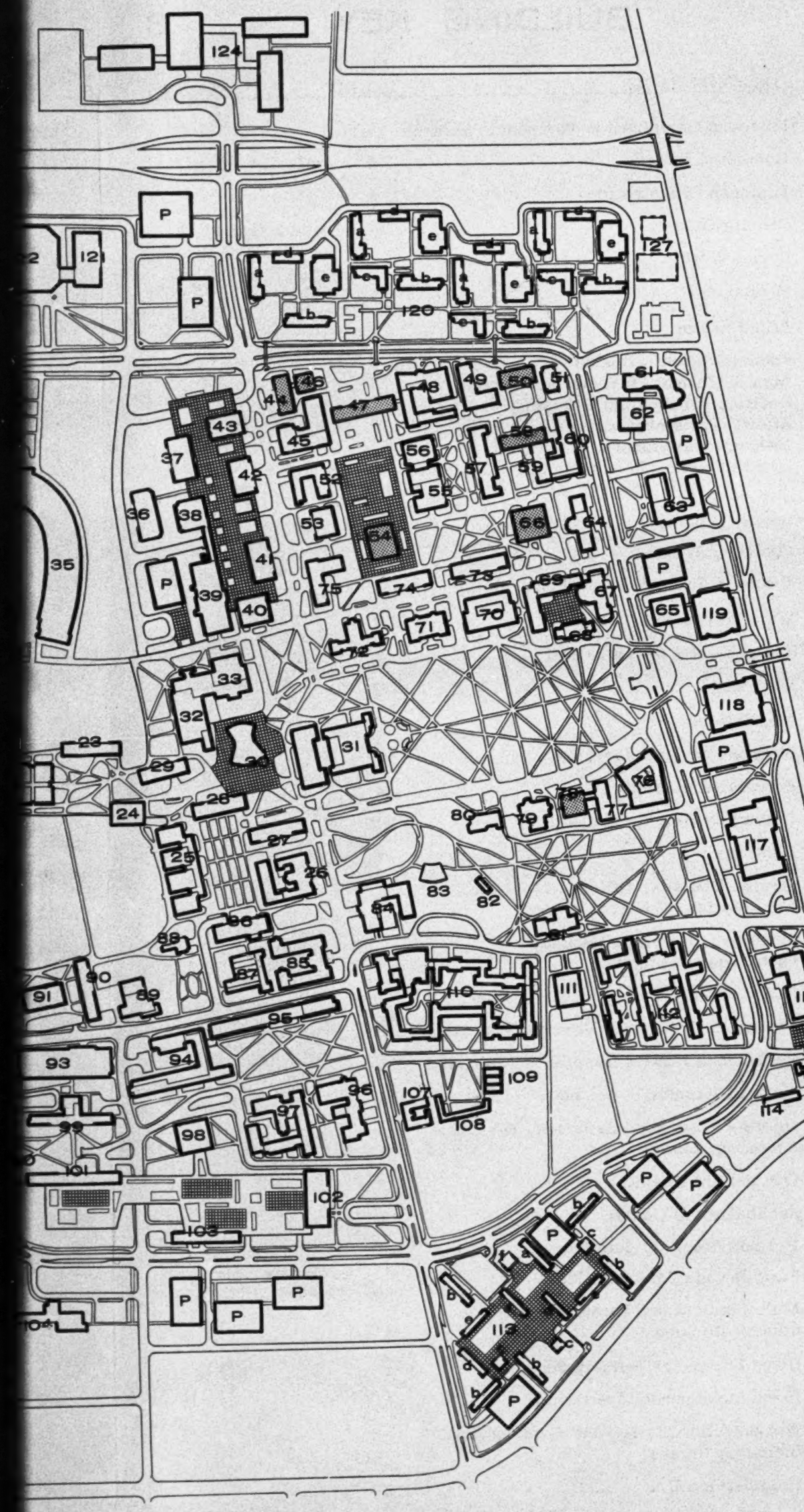
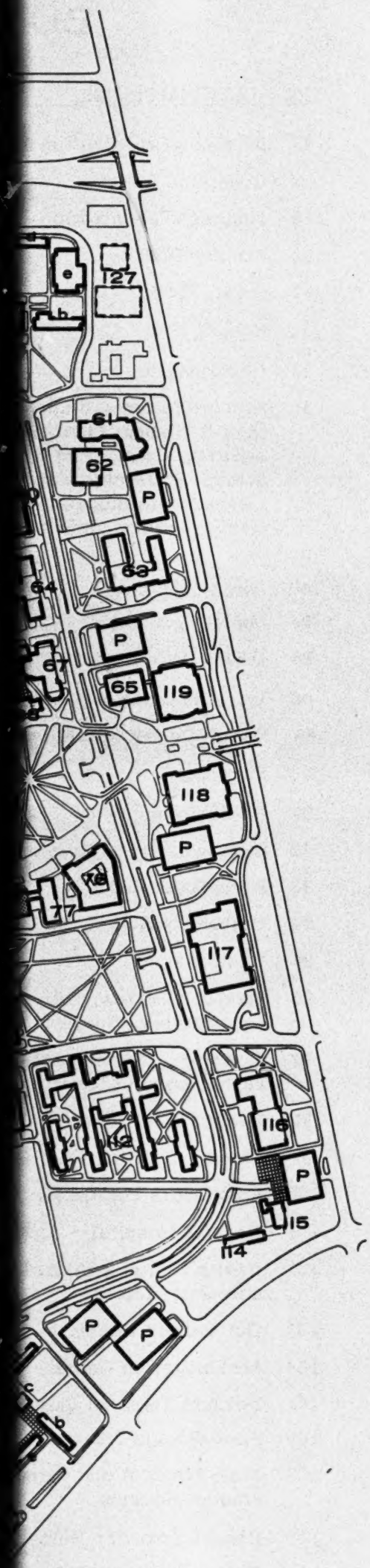


BU

No.	DESIGNATED USE
1	Dairy Technology
2	Agricultural Adminis Extension, Agricultur
3	Poultry Science
4	Agriculture Library, A & Rural Sociology
5	Animal Science
6	Dairy Science
7	Agricultural Biodynam
8	Agronomy
9	Agricultural Engineeri
10	Agronomy and H&F Gr
11	Horticulture & Forest
12	Veterinary Clinic
13	Animal Holding (for r
14	Veterinary Pathology
15	Veterinary Medicine
16	Animal Research
17	River Dormitories, 52
18	Food Service Units
19	Branch Student Union
20	Economics & Geograp
21	Political Science & S
22	Undergraduate Librar
23	English
24	Foreign Languages &
25	Womens' Physical Ed
26	Home Economics
27	History & Philosophy
28	Journalism
29	Speech
30	Speech Theatre
31	Library
32	Mens' Physical Educ
33	Natatorium
34	Scholarship Dormito
35	Military Science
36	Research, Teaching Telephone Exchange
37	Research
38	Research, Police St
39	Power Plant
40	Bookstore, Bank, P



BUILDING KEY

No.	DESIGNATED USE	STORY HEIGHT	REMARKS
1	Dairy Technology	3	
2	Agricultural Administration, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Education	4	
3	Poultry Science	3	
4	Agriculture Library, Agricultural Economics & Rural Sociology	4	
5	Animal Science	3	
6	Dairy Science	4	
7	Agricultural Biodynamics & Animal Holding	1	
8	Agronomy	5	
9	Agricultural Engineering	5	
10	Agronomy and H&F Greenhouses	1	
11	Horticulture & Forestry	3	
12	Veterinary Clinic	2	
13	Animal Holding (for research)	3	
14	Veterinary Pathology	3	
15	Veterinary Medicine	4	
16	Animal Research	3	
17	River Dormitories, 525 Students each	11	raise on "stilts" to dike elevation east of river
18	Food Service Units	2	
19	Branch Student Union	-	space requirements not programmed
20	Economics & Geography	6	raise on "stilts" above plaza
21	Political Science & Sociology	6	
22	Undergraduate Library	4	
23	English	7	
24	Foreign Languages & Listening Center	5	
25	Womens' Physical Education	3	
26	Home Economics	4	add one floor to new wing
27	History & Philosophy	5	
28	Journalism	5	
29	Speech	6	
30	Speech Theatre	2	
31	Library	5	13 in stacks 5 story addition
32	Mens' Physical Education	6	add 2 floors
33	Natatorium	3	
34	Scholarship Dormitory - 400 students	-	below stadium
35	Military Science	-	below stadium
36	Research, Teaching Aids Lab, Telephone Exchange	4	
37	Research	2	
38	Research, Police Station	4	
39	Power Plant	-	convert to gas
40	Bookstore, Bank, Post Office	3	

BUILDING KEY 2

No.	DESIGNATED USE	STORY HEIGHT	REMARKS
41	Mechanical Engineering	6	
42	Engineering Mechanics & Welding	5	
43	Industrial Engineering	6	
44	Engineering Administration, Aviation, Engineering Drawing, Photography	10	raise on "stilts"
45	Civil Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering	4	
46	Engineering Auditorium	1	raise on "stilts"
47	Engineering Library	4	raise on "stilts"
48	Engineering Experiment Station	4	
49	Chemical Engineering	5	
50	Chemical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Mineralogy, Ceramic Engineering	11	raise on "stilts"
51	Ceramic Engineering	4	
52	Electrical Engineering	5	
53	Electrical Engineering	7	
54	Architecture	6	raise on "stilts"
55	Physics	5	
56	Physics	6	
57	Chemistry	5	
58	Chemistry	12	raise on "stilts"
59	Chemistry	3	
60	Chemistry	5	
61	Education, Education Research	4	
62	Industrial Arts	3	
63	Education Administration, Education	5	
64	Music	5	2 additions
65	Music Rehearsal	3	
66	Fine Arts, Library for Education, Fine Arts & Music	6	raise on "stilts"
67	Fine Arts	4	
68	Fine Arts	4	renovate Hayes Hall, remove rear wing
69	Fine Arts	5	
70	Psychology	4	
71	Psychology	3	
72	Psychology	5	
73	Arts College Administration, Geodesy	6	
74	Geology	7	
75	Mathematics, Graduate School	5	
76	Commerce Administration, Accounting, Business Research, Related Agencies	5	

BU

No.	DESIGNATED USE
77	Business Organization, P
78	Commerce Library
79	Business Organization
80	Faculty Club
81	Social Work
82	Chapel
83	Amphitheater
84	Administration & Student Men & Women; Financial Auditing; Counseling & T Affairs; Fraternity Manag International Students & Health Service; Refectory
85	Botany, Zoology
86	Zoology, Avairy
87	Botany & Zoology Greenh
88	Water Resources Center
89	Health Center Research L
90	Pharmacy
91	Microbiology
92	Biochemistry & Biophysic
93	Psychiatric Institute
94	University Hospital
95	Dentistry
96	Service Courses, Office Laboratories, Graduate W
97	Pathology, Nursing, Me Technology, Optometry
98	Central Food Service, H
99	Chronic & Orthopedic Ho
100	Pediatric & Female Hosp
101	General Hospital - 300
102	Health Center Administr Sciences, Library
103	Out-Patient Hospital
104	Rehabilitation Center
105	Heliport Terminal Buildi
106	Pilot Sewage Treatment
107	Male Medical and Paran Student Housing
108	Home Economics Nurser
109	Home Management Apar
110	Womens' Dormitories an Including Nurses
111	Food Service Unit

BUILDING KEY 3

No.	DESIGNATED USE	STORY HEIGHT	REMARKS
77	Business Organization, Personnel Research	5	
78	Commerce Library	4	raise on "stilts"
79	Business Organization	3	
80	Faculty Club	5	add 2 floors
81	Social Work	4	
82	Chapel	1	
83	Amphitheater		
84	Administration & Student Services: Deans, Men & Women; Financial Aids; Student Auditing; Counseling & Testing; Religious Affairs; Fraternity Managers Assc.; International Students & Veterans, Health Service; Refectory; Misc. Recreation	3	5 story addition for health service
85	Botany, Zoology	4	
86	Zoology, Avairy	11	
87	Botany & Zoology Greenhouse	1	
88	Water Resources Center	2	
89	Health Center Research Lab	4	add 2 floors
90	Pharmacy	6	
91	Microbiology	5	
92	Biochemistry & Biophysics	7	
93	Psychiatric Institute	4	
94	University Hospital	13	
95	Dentistry	4	
96	Service Courses, Offices, Preclinical Laboratories, Graduate Work	5	
97	Pathology, Nursing, Medical Technology, Optometry	5	
98	Central Food Service, Health Center	3	
99	Chronic & Orthopedic Hospital - 200 beds	6	
100	Pediatric & Female Hospital - 300 beds	11	
101	General Hospital - 300 beds	8	
102	Health Center Administration, Basic Sciences, Library	8	
103	Out-Patient Hospital	7	
104	Rehabilitation Center	3	
105	Heliport Terminal Building	1	
106	Pilot Sewage Treatment Plant	-	relocate from present site
107	Male Medical and Paramedical Student Housing	5	
108	Home Economics Nursery School	1	
109	Home Management Apartments	3	
110	Womens' Dormitories and Food Service Including Nurses	2-11	
111	Food Service Unit	2	

BUILDING

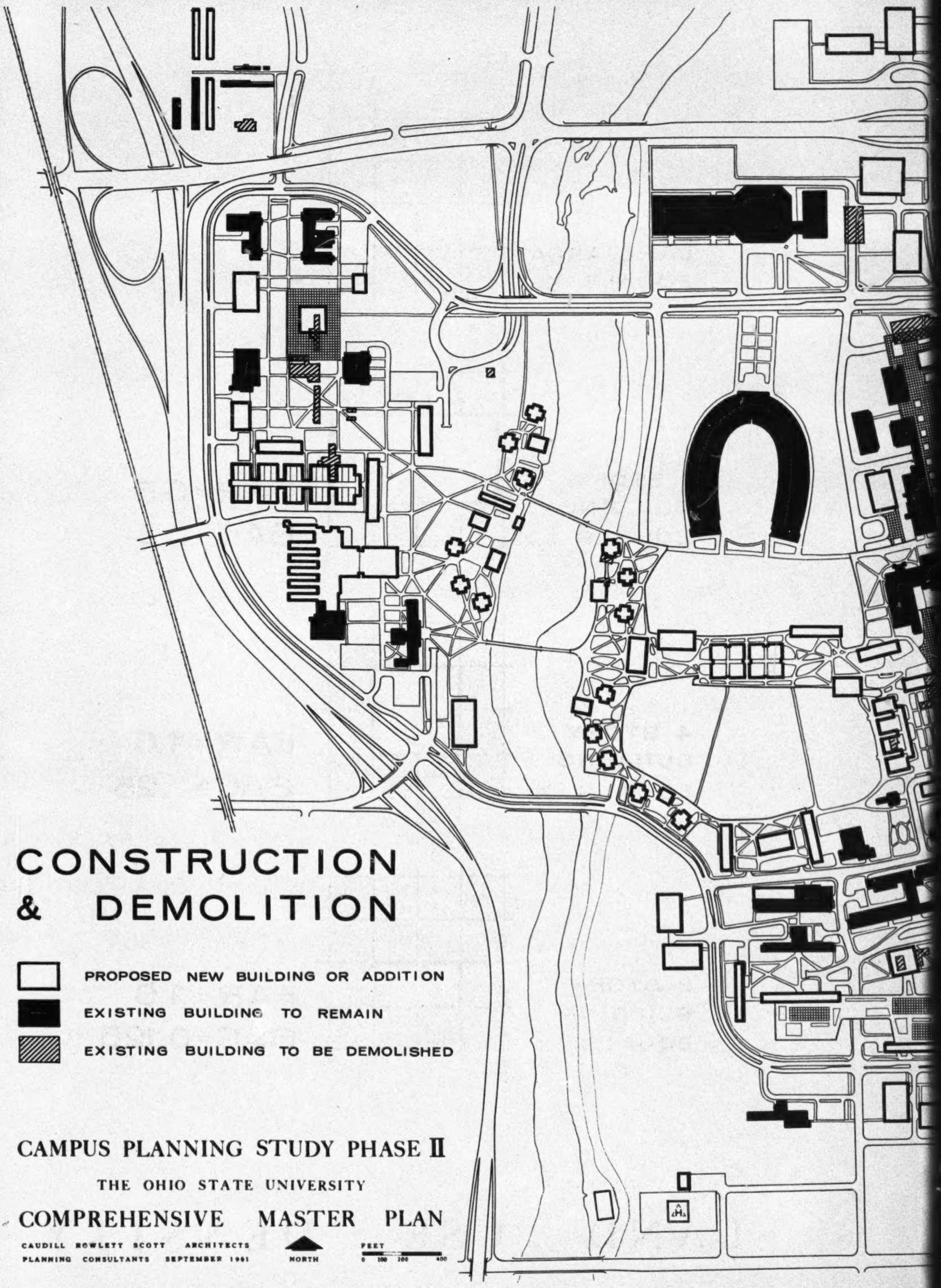
No.	DESIGNATED USE
112	Dormitories & Food Service
113	Married Student Housing a. 24 one bedroom apartments b. 64 one bedroom apartments c. 48 one bedroom apartments d. 15 two bedroom apartments e. 40 two bedroom apartments f. 48 two bedroom apartments
114	Professional Student Dormitory 200 students
115	Ohio Legal Center
116	Law College
117	Ohio Union
118	Central Administration & Alumni Headquarters, Registrar; Machine Tabulati Bursar; Entrance Board; Board Room; President; Instruction & Research; Business & Finance; Special Services Student Relations; University Relatio Campus Planning; Lounges; Library & Research
119	Mershon Auditorium
120	Dormitories & Food Service a. Dormitory, 200 students b. Dormitory, 200 students c. Dormitory, 200 students d. Dormitory, 500 students e. Food Service Unit
121	Ice Rink
122	Arena
123	Field House
124	University School
125	Continuing Education Center
126	Poultry Breeding & Brooding Houses
127	Chemical Abstracts

Note: Assume one level basement unless
or there is automobile parking belo

STORY HEIGHT	REMARKS
5	
4	raise on "stilts"
3	
5	add 2 floors
4	
1	
3	5 story addition for health service
4	
11	
1	
2	
4	add 2 floors
6	
5	
7	
4	
13	
4	
5	
5	
3	
6	
11	
8	
8	
7	
3	
1	
-	relocate from present site
5	
1	
3	
2-11	
2	

No.	DESIGNATED USE	STORY HEIGHT	REMARKS
112	Dormitories & Food Service	2-11	
113	Married Student Housing		
	a. 24 one bedroom apartments	3	
	b. 64 one bedroom apartments	8	
	c. 48 one bedroom apartments	12	
	d. 15 two bedroom apartments	3	
	e. 40 two bedroom apartments	8	
	f. 48 two bedroom apartments	12	
114	Professional Student Dormitory 200 students	4	
115	Ohio Legal Center	4	
116	Law College	4	
117	Ohio Union	4	
118	Central Administration & Alumni Headquarters, Registrar; Machine Tabulating; Bursar; Entrance Board; Board Room; President; Instruction & Research; Business & Finance; Special Services; Student Relations; University Relations; Campus Planning; Lounges; Library & Research	3	
119	Mershon Auditorium	-	
120	Dormitories & Food Service		
	a. Dormitory, 200 students	4	
	b. Dormitory, 200 students	4	
	c. Dormitory, 200 students	4	
	d. Dormitory, 500 students	11	
	e. Food Service Unit	2	
121	Ice Rink	1	
122	Arena	-	
123	Field House	-	
124	University School	1 & 2	
125	Continuing Education Center	2, 4, & 10	
126	Poultry Breeding & Brooding Houses	1	
127	Chemical Abstracts	3 & 11	

Note: Assume one level basement unless building is raised on "stilts" or there is automobile parking below the building (see page 83).



CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION

PROPOSED NEW BUILDING OR ADDITION

EXISTING BUILDING TO REMAIN

EXISTING BUILDING TO BE DEMOLISHED

CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY PHASE II

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT ARCHITECTS
PLANNING CONSULTANTS SEPTEMBER 1961

NORTH

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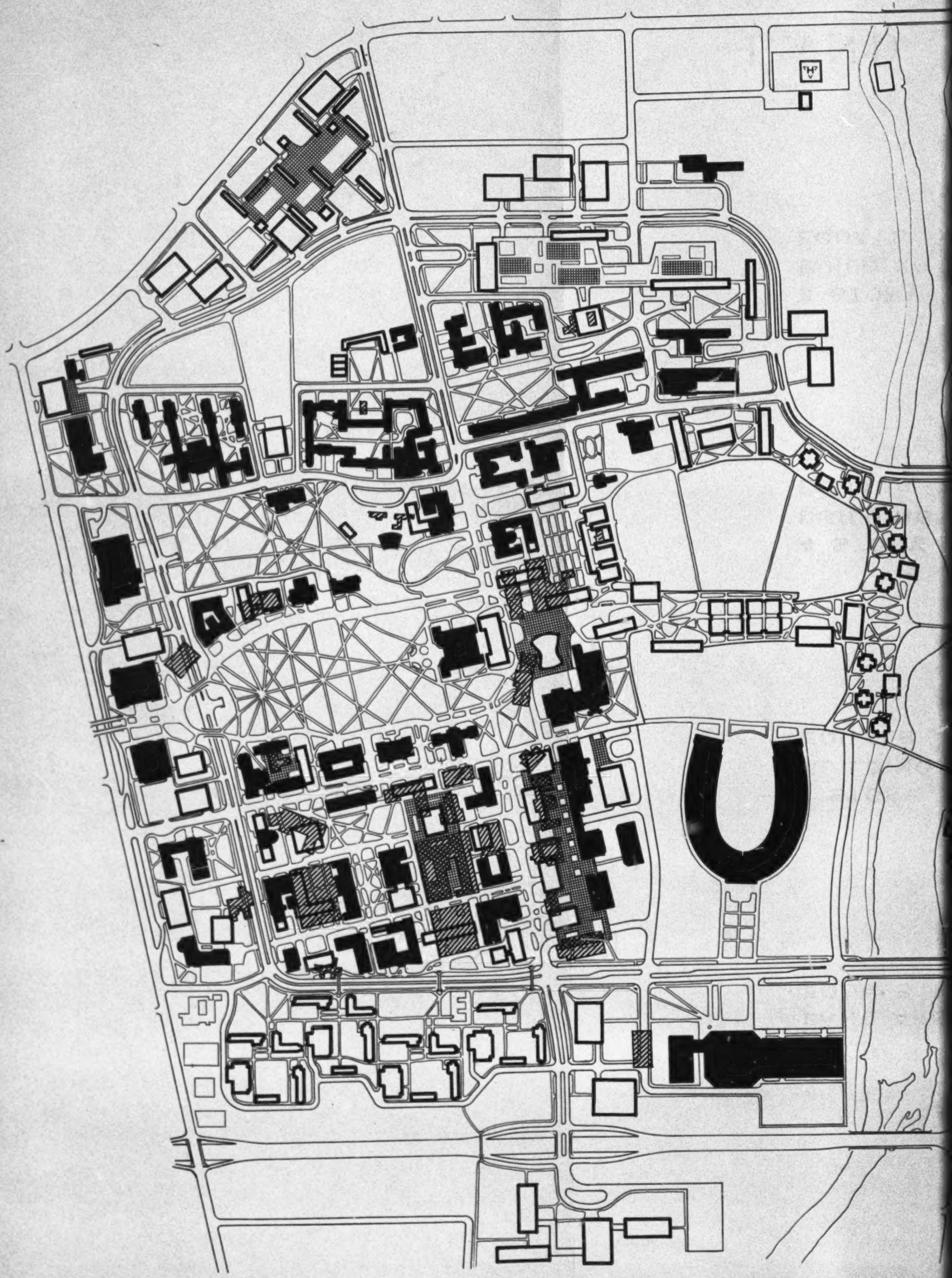
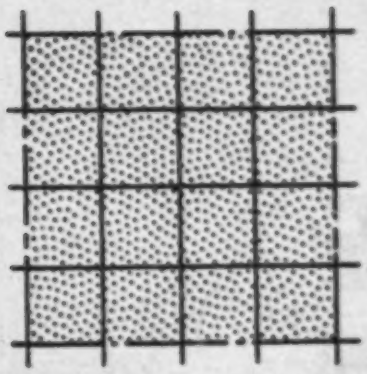
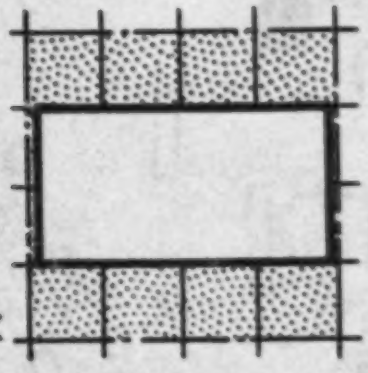


LAND AREA
EQUALS X

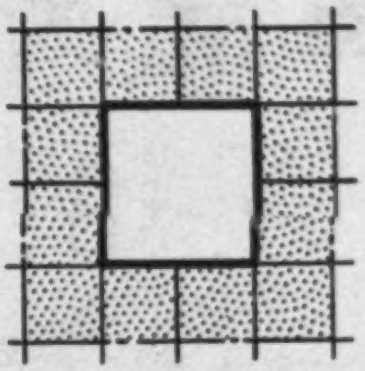


1 STORY
BUILDING
EQUALS ½X



FAR=0.5
GAC=0.5

4 STORY
BUILDING
EQUALS X



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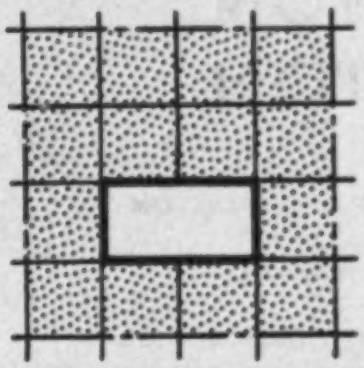
8 STORY
BUILDING
EQUALS X



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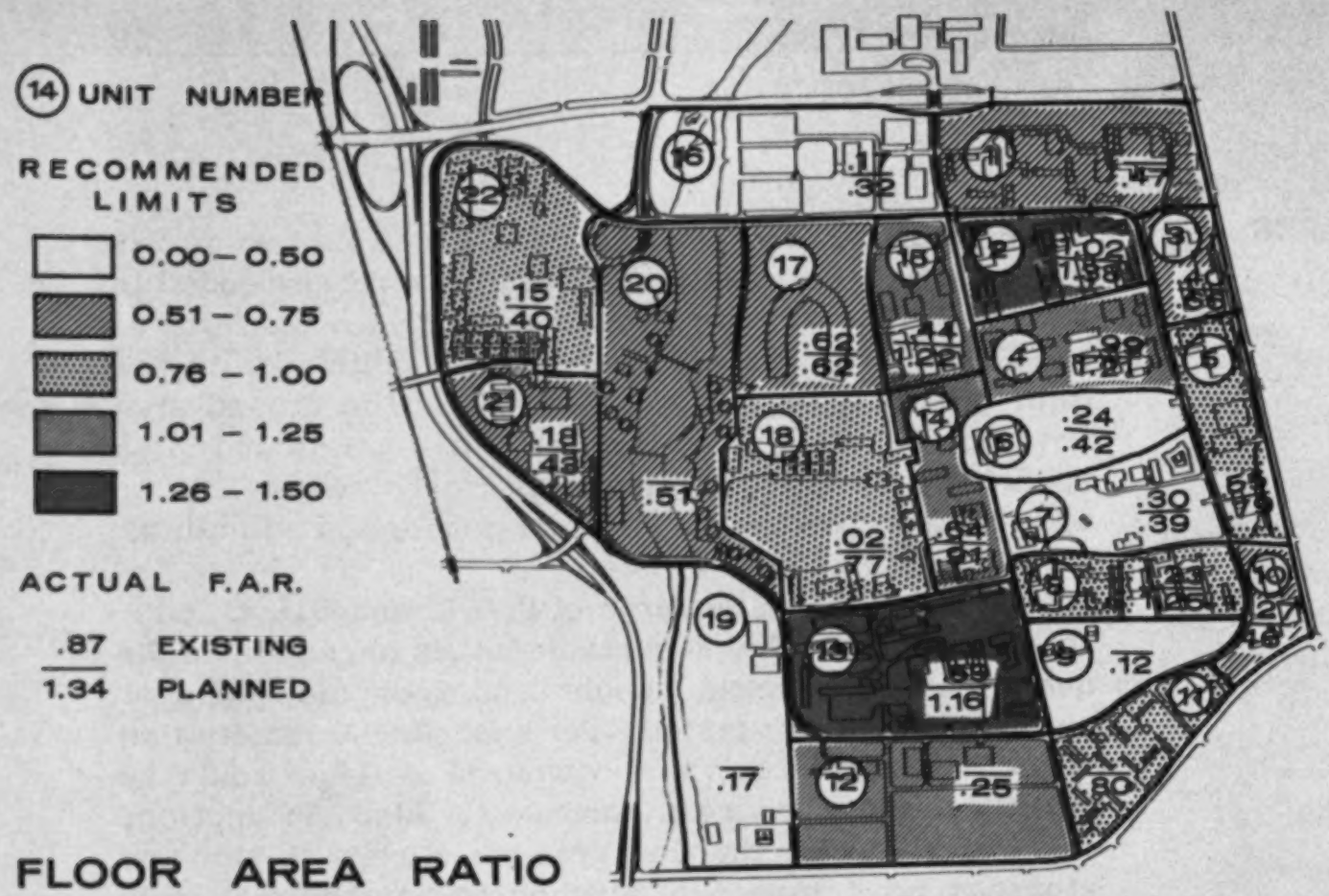
LAND USE DENSITY

DENSITY

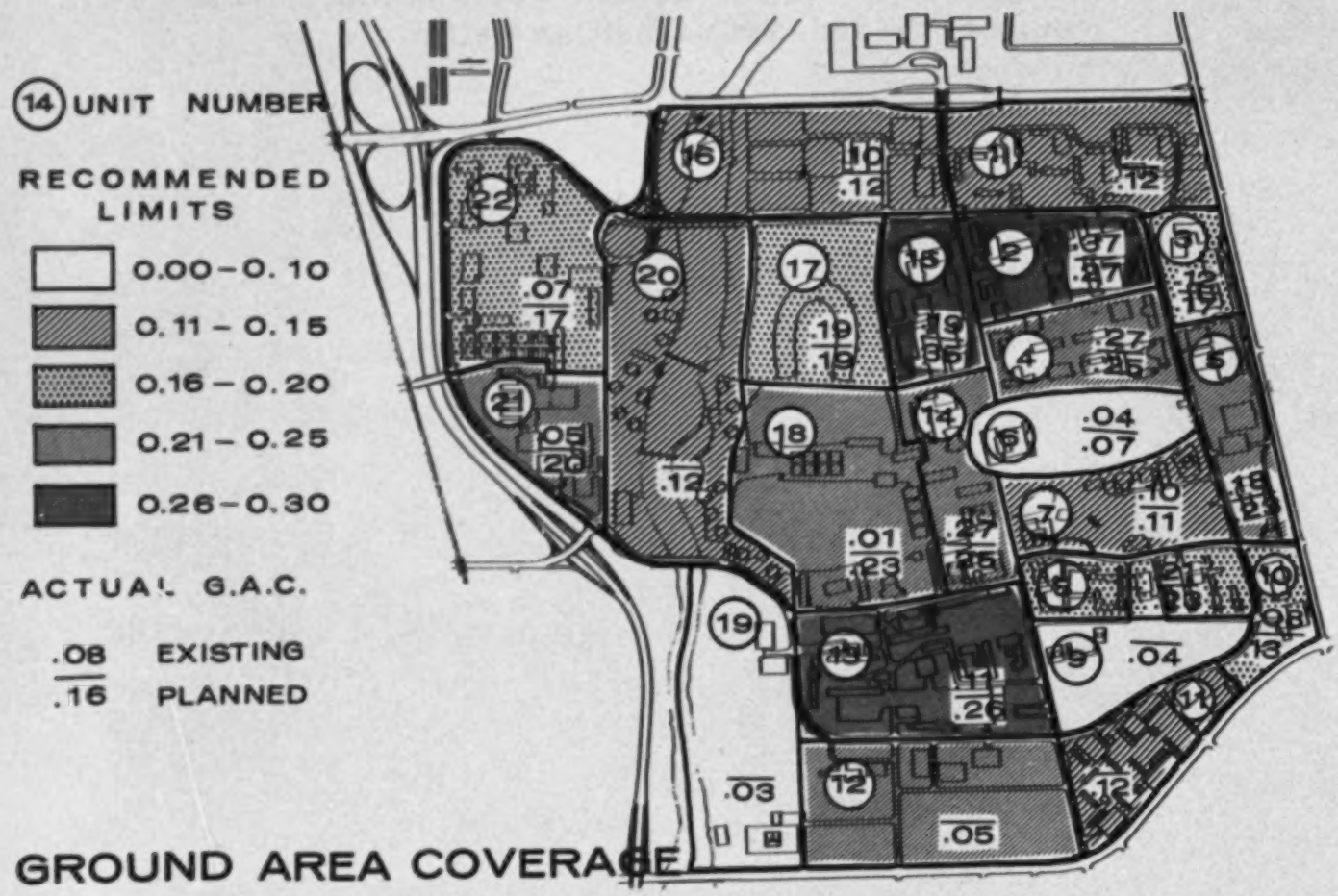
STANDARDS

The diagrams on the opposite page illustrate two guides for achieving the density of development recommended in the plan. The floor area ratio (F.A.R.) is the ratio of total floor area (on all floors of all buildings) to the total ground area in a given district. The ground area coverage (G.A.C.) is the ratio of the ground area covered by structures to the total ground area. Streets and surface parking lots are not considered structures.

Arbitrary maximum standards of F.A.R. and G.A.C. cannot be defended. The acceptable levels depend upon the quality of environment sought and upon the types of building use contemplated. For example, a density that would be acceptable for a downtown college would be quickly rejected on most campuses. Also, in sections of a campus where the floor area per student is high and students move from one building to another relatively infrequently, a higher F.A.R. would be acceptable because of the reduced pedestrian traffic.



FLOOR AREA RATIO



GROUND AREA COVERAGE

RECOMMENDED DENSITIES

RECOMMENDED DENSITIES

The proposed campus plan for the Ohio State University has been designed to provide what the planners consider a suitable environment with a reasonable volume of pedestrian traffic. The F.A.R.'s and G.A.C.'s produced by this plan are shown on the maps on the opposite page.

The F.A.R. and G.A.C. figures on the maps include all buildings, parking ramps, and pedestrian-parking plazas. They do not include underground parking garages and surface lots.

The recommended limits designated by the patterns on the maps do not always agree with the actual density of the plan. This means that in some areas (such as unit numbers 12, 13, 21 and 22) further expansion could take place without exceeding desirable density limits.

The actual density of the area of the south dormitories (unit number 8) exceeds desirable limits even in conjunction with the additional recreation space (unit number 9).

If there should be occasion in the future to consider more buildings in a given area than contemplated in this plan, or to change the outline or height of any of the structures, the resulting F.A.R. and G.A.C. figures should be carefully considered. Any increase in the F.A.R. should be accompanied by a decrease in the G.A.C., and vice versa, if the environmental goals underlying this plan are to be achieved.

OPEN SPACES

The accompanying map shows three types of outdoor spaces in the Central Academic Area: (1) for instructional use, (2) for recreation and intramurals, and (3) for environmental enhancement. This latter classification does not preclude the fact that some of these spaces could be considered as being classified under two or even all three types.

Many other open spaces are not pointed out specifically on this map, not because of their unimportance, but because they result from the application of suitable density standards, or are included in the circulation plan.

To avoid the tendency of placing new buildings in these "vacant" spaces, these must be considered as inviolable zones dedicated for specific purposes.

Instructional Use.

1. The Horticulture gardens are located in two areas. The "show case" gardens are located in a quadrangle which will be the scene of considerable pedestrian traffic.

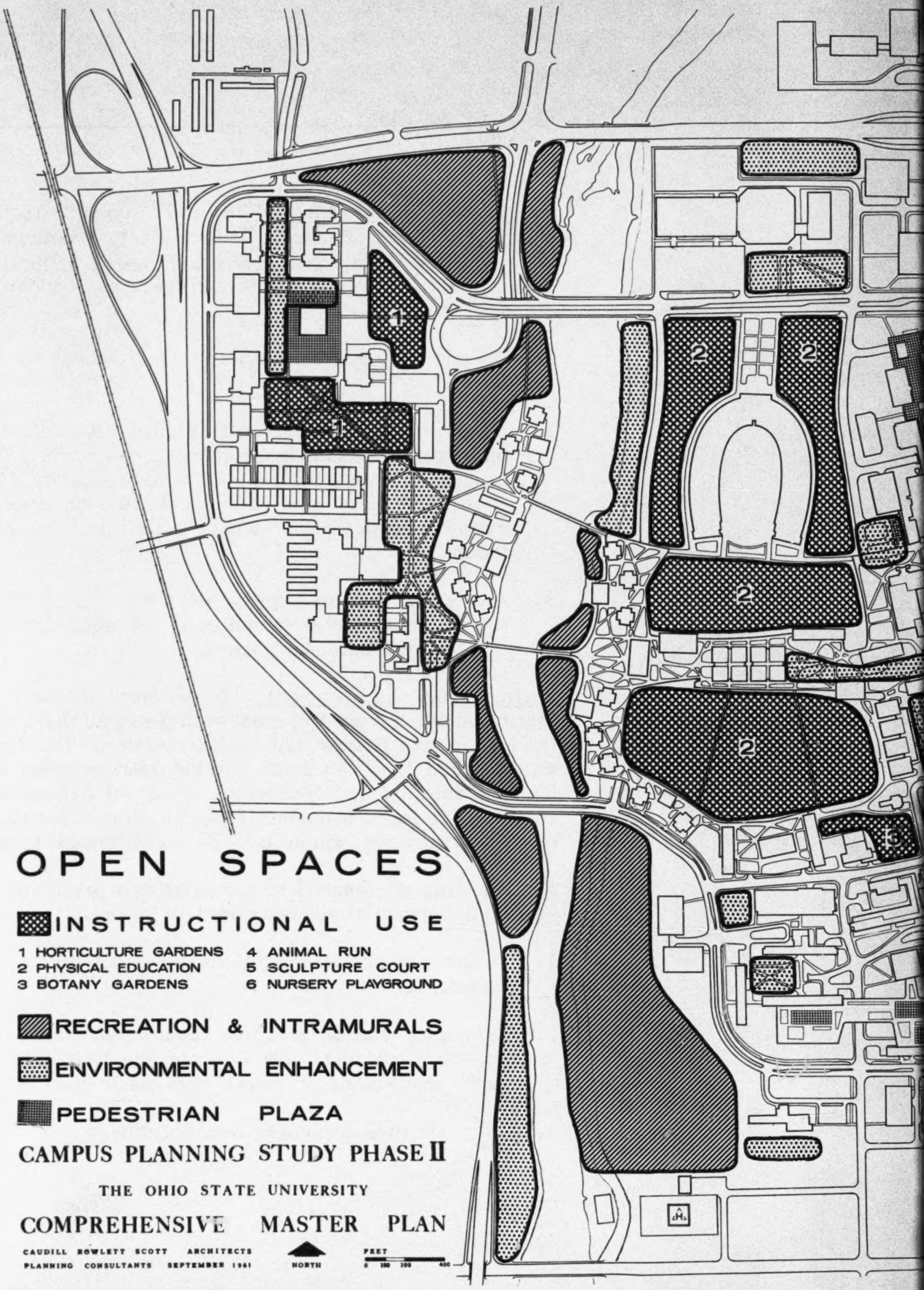
2. The physical education fields can also be used after class hours for intramural sports by students living in the nearby river dormitories.

3. The Botany gardens remain in their present location west of the greenhouses, with some expansion westward and supplemented by other plantings elsewhere.

4. A small animal run area is located close to the new Zoology building.

5. A sculpture display court is created by the completed Fine Arts building complex.

6. The Nursery School, east of Neil Hall, encloses adjacent playground space.



OPEN SPACES

INSTRUCTIONAL USE

1 HORTICULTURE GARDENS
2 PHYSICAL EDUCATION
3 BOTANY GARDENS
4 ANIMAL RUN
5 SCULPTURE COURT
6 NURSERY PLAYGROUND

RECREATION & INTRAMURALS

ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT

PEDESTRIAN PLAZA

CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY PHASE II

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT ARCHITECTS
PLANNING CONSULTANTS SEPTEMBER 1961

NORTH

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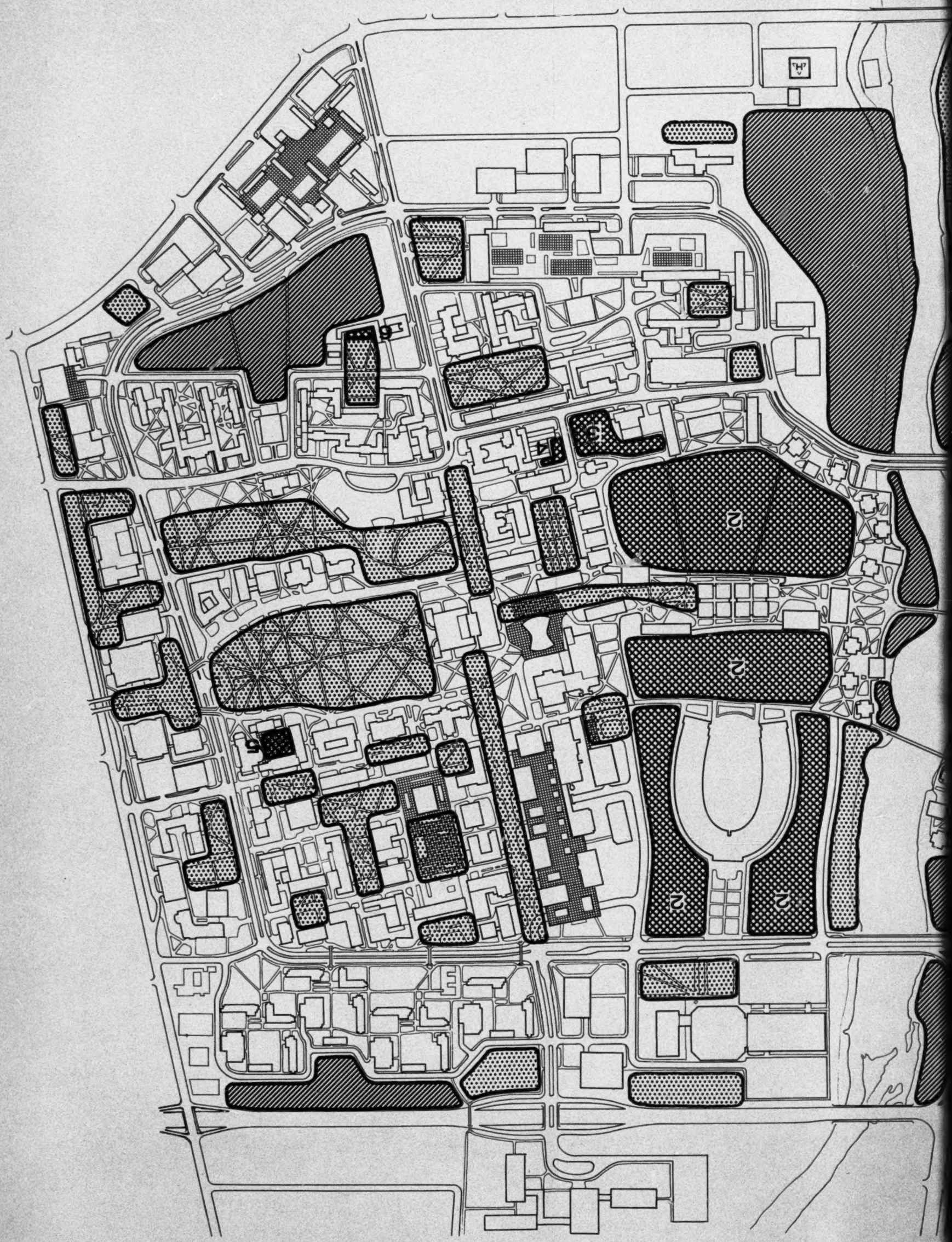

H
2
2
2
2
3
4
5
6

Recreation and Intramurals. The plan responds to the charge of Campus Planning Bulletin #7 to plan dormitories with adjacent recreation space, which might also be used for intramural sports and physical education classes.

1. The river dormitories comply to this charge to the letter.

2. The north dormitory group is shown with adjacent recreation and intramural space to the north. Environmental and informal recreation spaces (not shown specifically in this map) have been created by the other open spaces between buildings in this group.

3. The south dormitory group with its high density requires that land be acquired to the south for recreation and intramural sports.

Environmental Enhancement. It is relatively easy to justify leaving as open spaces such areas as the Oval, the Mirror Lake Hollow, the court between the Dentistry Building and Hamilton Hall, and the court between the Physics Building and McPherson Chemical Laboratory. These are among the aesthetic assets which contribute to the environment which can be experienced today.

The following are reasons for the creation or preservation of the environmental spaces shown on the map:

1. To provide formal and informal outdoor areas for relaxation.

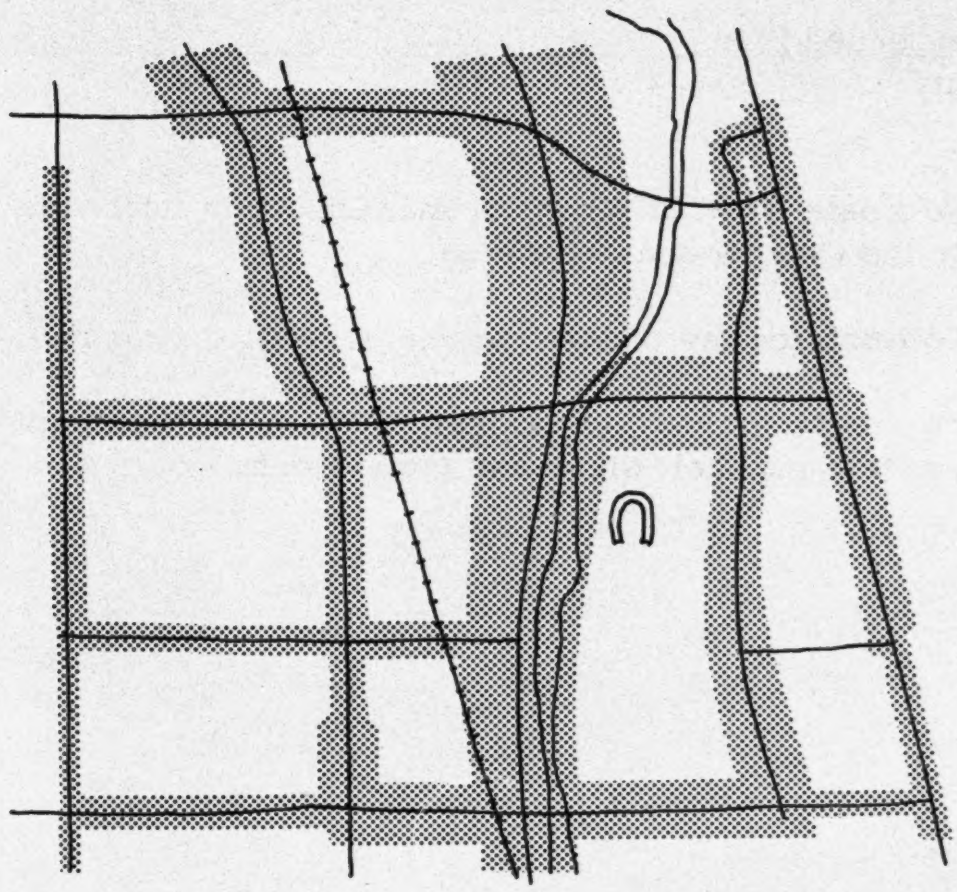
2. To create and/or preserve pedestrian views to important buildings. For example, the Main Library is the focal point of vistas from many directions.

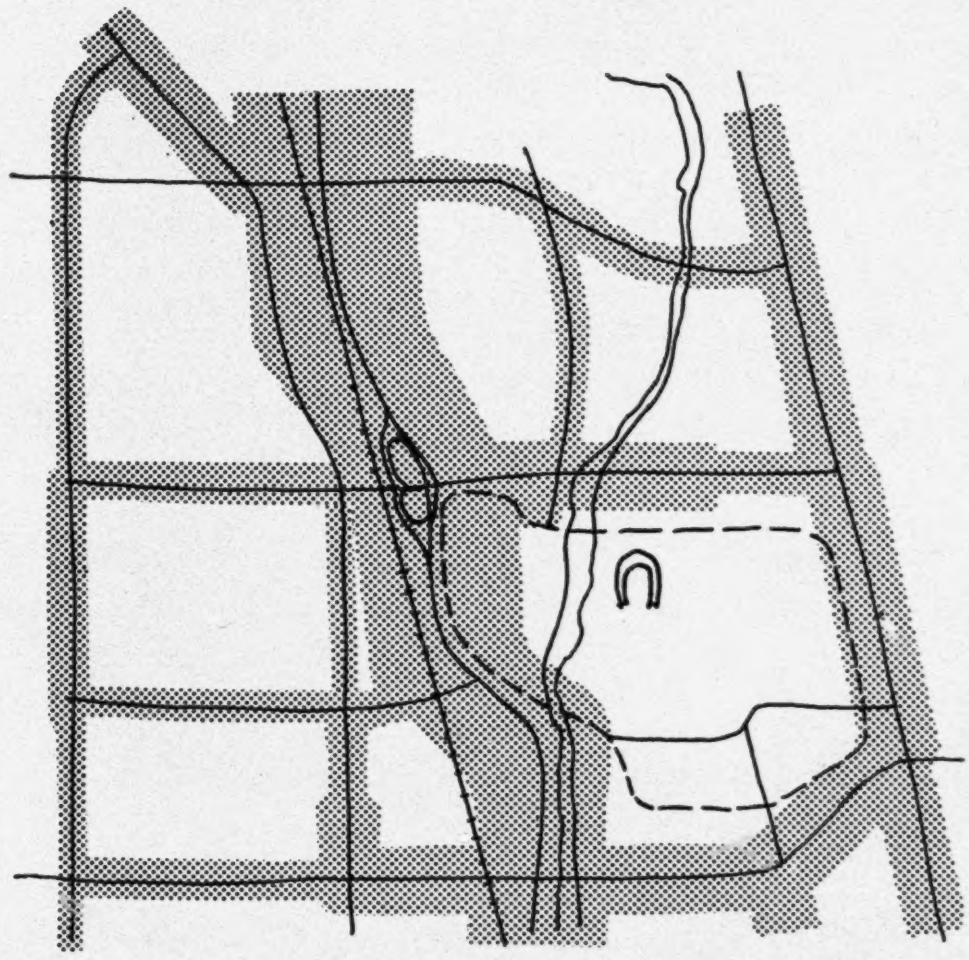
3. To create pleasant views from buildings.

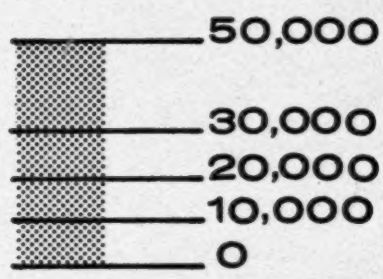
4. To create inviting vehicular and pedestrian entrances to the Central Academic Area.

5. To reinforce the pedestrian character of the campus.

6. To create proper relationships between buildings considering their sizes and proportions.







VEHICLES PER DAY

TRAFFIC VOLUMES

CIRCULATION

OBJECTIVES

The basic objectives of the campus circulation plan are:

1. Separation of urban and campus vehicular traffic.
2. Separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
3. Provision for direct, efficient circulation where it is needed.
4. Reinforcement of the pedestrian campus concept by the design and arrangement of the circulation facilities.

The maps following this page show the types and arrangement of facilities recommended to achieve these objectives.

TRAFFIC VOLUMES

The plan responds to the charge of Campus Planning Bulletin #7 to seek the elimination of urban traffic from the Central Academic Area. This response must be implemented through a cooperative program involving the University and public agencies in accomplishing the following:

1. Eliminating direct routes through the campus.
2. Improving peripheral urban streets to handle increased traffic volumes.
3. Providing a campus loop road to handle campus traffic which now adds to the congestion on urban streets.

The two diagrams at the left show projected 1980 traffic volumes in the vicinity of the campus. The upper diagram depicts the traffic which would be carried by the existing streets based on 1980 traffic assignments prepared by the Ohio Department of Highways. The lower diagram depicts the manner in which this same traffic would be carried by the street system in the recommended campus master plan.

URBAN CIRCULATION

The map of the Main Campus shows the proposed future changes in the urban arteries affecting campus development, namely:

1. Neil Avenue is closed to urban traffic in the Central Academic Area.

2. The Olentangy River Road is relocated to the west to separate urban and campus traffic and to achieve a unified campus.

3. Kenny Road is used both by urban and campus traffic.

4. Ackerman Road is extended to the west to meet Zollinger Road.

5. Ackerman Road is joined to Hudson Street just west of Neil Avenue.

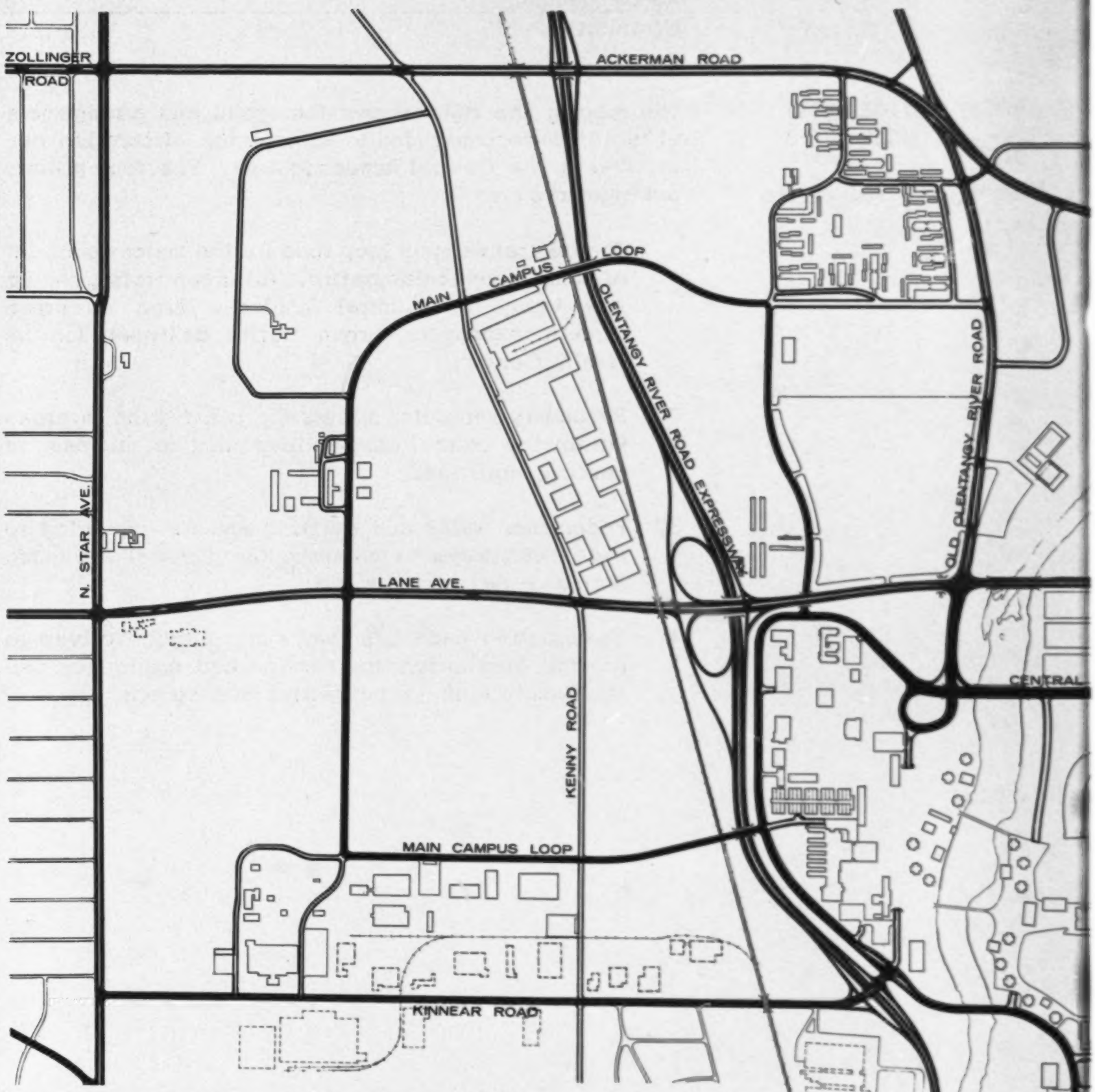
6. King Avenue and East 11th Avenue are connected between Neil Avenue and High Street.

7. Lane Avenue is depressed north of the Central Academic Area.

CAMPUS LOOPS

The central campus loop road is the primary vehicular traffic route in the Central Academic Area. The function of this loop is one of separating campus and urban traffic. In effect, the central campus loop supplements the surrounding urban streets and begins to define the pedestrian campus. Within this main loop, secondary loop roads serve the Health Center and the south dormitory group.

Another primary loop road, crossing under Lane Avenue and the relocated Olentangy River Road, connects the outlying areas of the campus to the central campus loop. This main campus loop separates urban and campus traffic vertically at crossings, except at Kenny Road and at Lane Avenue west of Kenny Road.



CIRCULATION – MAIN CAMPUS

CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY PHASE II

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT ARCHITECTS
PLANNING CONSULTANTS SEPTEMBER 1961

NORTH

FEET
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L E G E N D

CAMPUS CIRCULATION

PRIMARY STREETS

SECONDARY & ACCESS STREETS

URBAN CIRCULATION

ARTERIAL STREETS & EXPRESSWAYS

PRINCIPAL LOCAL STREETS

CKERMAN ROAD

DODRIDGE ST.

HUDSON ST.

LOOP

OLENTANGY RIVER ROAD EXPRESSWAY

OLD OLENTANGY RIVER ROAD

NEIL AVE.

HIGH ST.

LANE AVE.

CENTRAL CAMPUS LOOP

NEIL AVE.

E. 11TH AVE.

CAMPUS LOOP

CENTRAL

HIGH ST.

PERRY

KING AVE.

CIRCULATION ELEMENTS

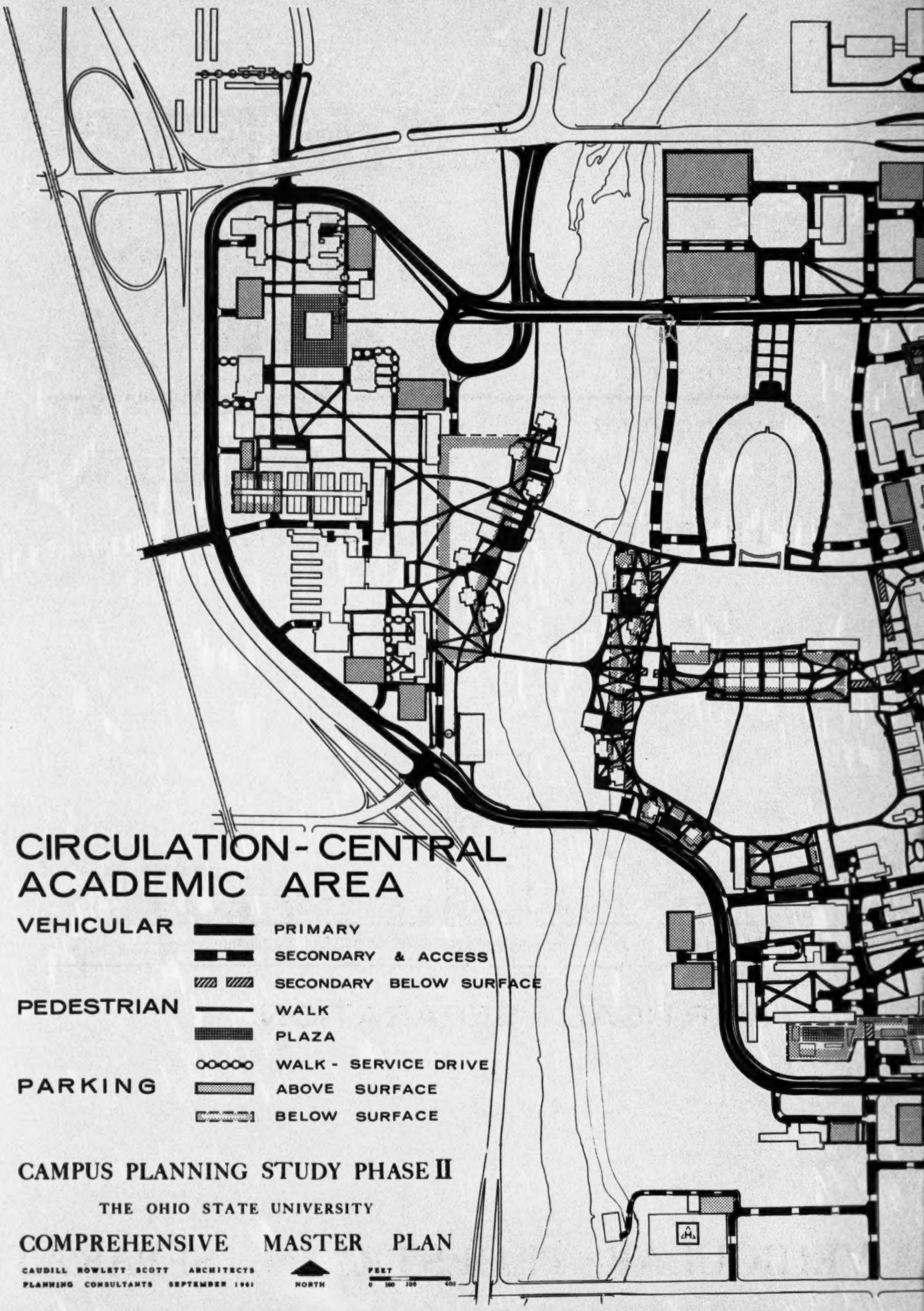
The map at the right shows the types and arrangement of facilities recommended to achieve the circulation objectives in the Central Academic Area. The four principal elements are:

1. The central campus loop road for the major movement of campus vehicular traffic. All urban traffic should flow around the Central Academic Area on urban streets, except for urban traffic destined for the Health Center.

2. Secondary vehicular streets for penetration to areas within the central campus loop, and for access to parking facilities.

3. Pedestrian walks and existing streets converted to pedestrian ways to preserve the Central Academic Area as a pedestrian world.

4. Combination pedestrian ways and service drives to provide circulation for service and emergency use while maintaining a pedestrian atmosphere.



CIRCULATION - CENTRAL ACADEMIC AREA

VEHICULAR
- PRIMARY
- SECONDARY & ACCESS
- SECONDARY BELOW SURFACE

PEDESTRIAN
- WALK
- PLAZA
- WALK - SERVICE DRIVE

PARKING
- ABOVE SURFACE
- BELOW SURFACE

CAMPUS PLANNING STUDY PHASE II

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN

CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT ARCHITECTS
PLANNING CONSULTANTS SEPTEMBER 1961

NORTH

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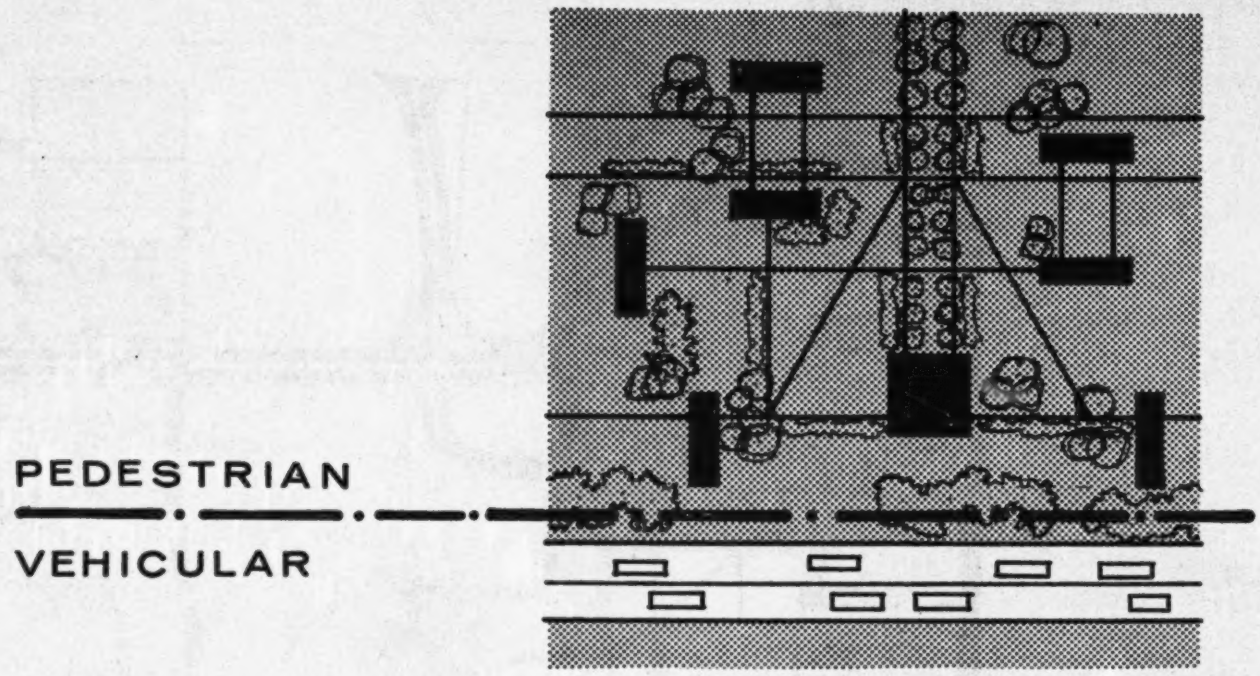
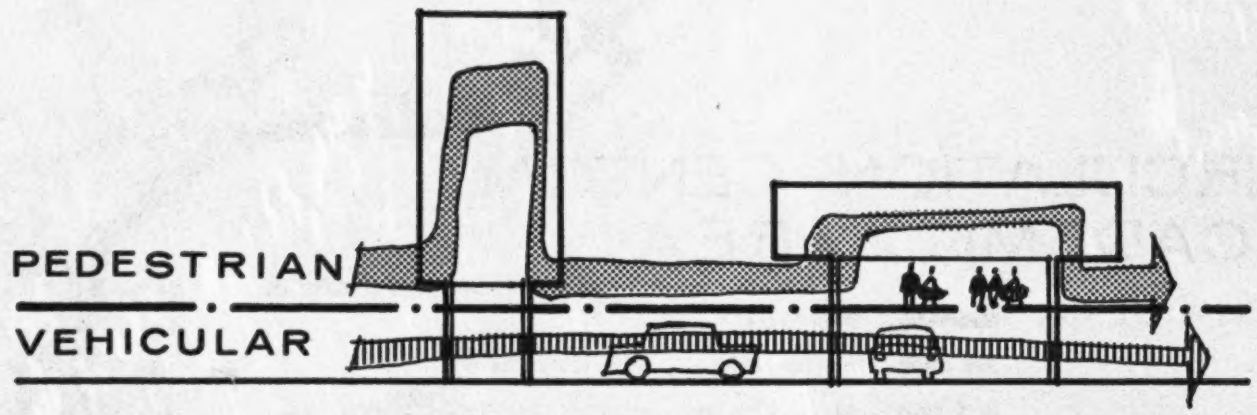


HORIZONTAL SEPARATION



VERTICAL SEPARATION

VEHICULAR - PEDESTRIAN SEPARATION

PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICULAR SEPARATION

The circulation facilities are arranged to provide both horizontal and vertical separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

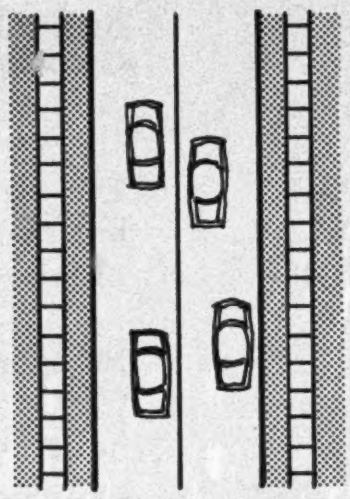
Horizontal separation is achieved by removing vehicular traffic from existing streets in those academic and housing areas which are destined to recapture their pedestrian character. Vehicles are routed around such areas and pedestrians can circulate freely within them. Vehicles for service or emergency use will be admitted into these areas through designated existing streets redesigned for this use in combination with pedestrian use.

Vertical separation is the logical method in areas where both vehicular and pedestrian movement is required. The simplest example of this is the pedestrian bridge over a street. Ideally, vehicular service to buildings could be provided at one level and pedestrian movement at another. The plazas shown along Neil Avenue between 17th Avenue and Stadium Drive and in the Health Center are examples of vertical separation where extensive vehicular and pedestrian circulation are both required.

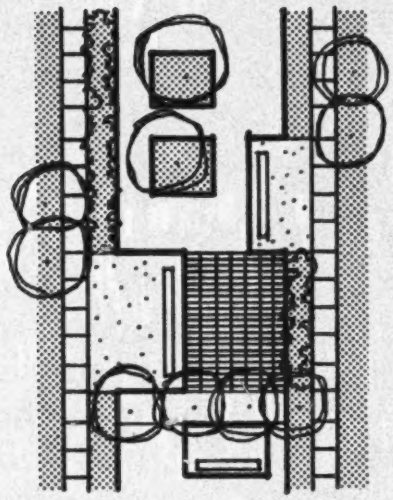
This objective can also be achieved in all new development between Neil Avenue and the river by raising the first floor of all buildings one level above the physical education fields and providing service roadways and parking below the buildings.

This ideal would be extremely difficult to accomplish on the existing campus and the compromise solution of allowing emergency and service vehicular use of certain pedestrian walks was chosen. Every opportunity to provide vertical separation, rather than horizontal, should be taken to increase the efficiency and convenience of pedestrian circulation.

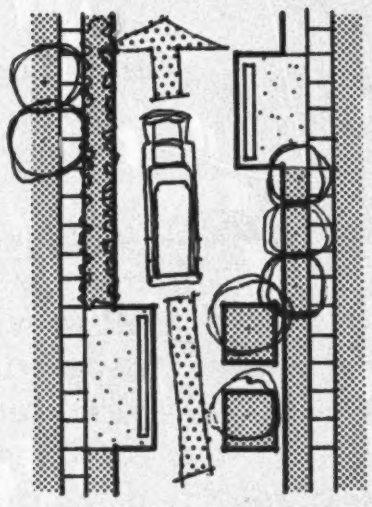
EXISTING STREET



PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY



SERVICE &
EMERGENCY ROUTES



PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS

PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS

In complying with the charge of Campus Planning Bulletin #7 to eliminate or severely to limit vehicular traffic and parking in the dormitory and academic areas, the plan designates certain existing streets to be closed to traffic and to be redesigned as pedestrian walkways.

It is not enough merely to close a street while retaining its vehicular character. The linear quality of these streets must be changed by widening the sidewalks onto the pavement, by breaking up the rigid curb line, and by interrupting the visual flow with planting areas or other devices. The objective of the design is to create the atmosphere of pedestrian malls.

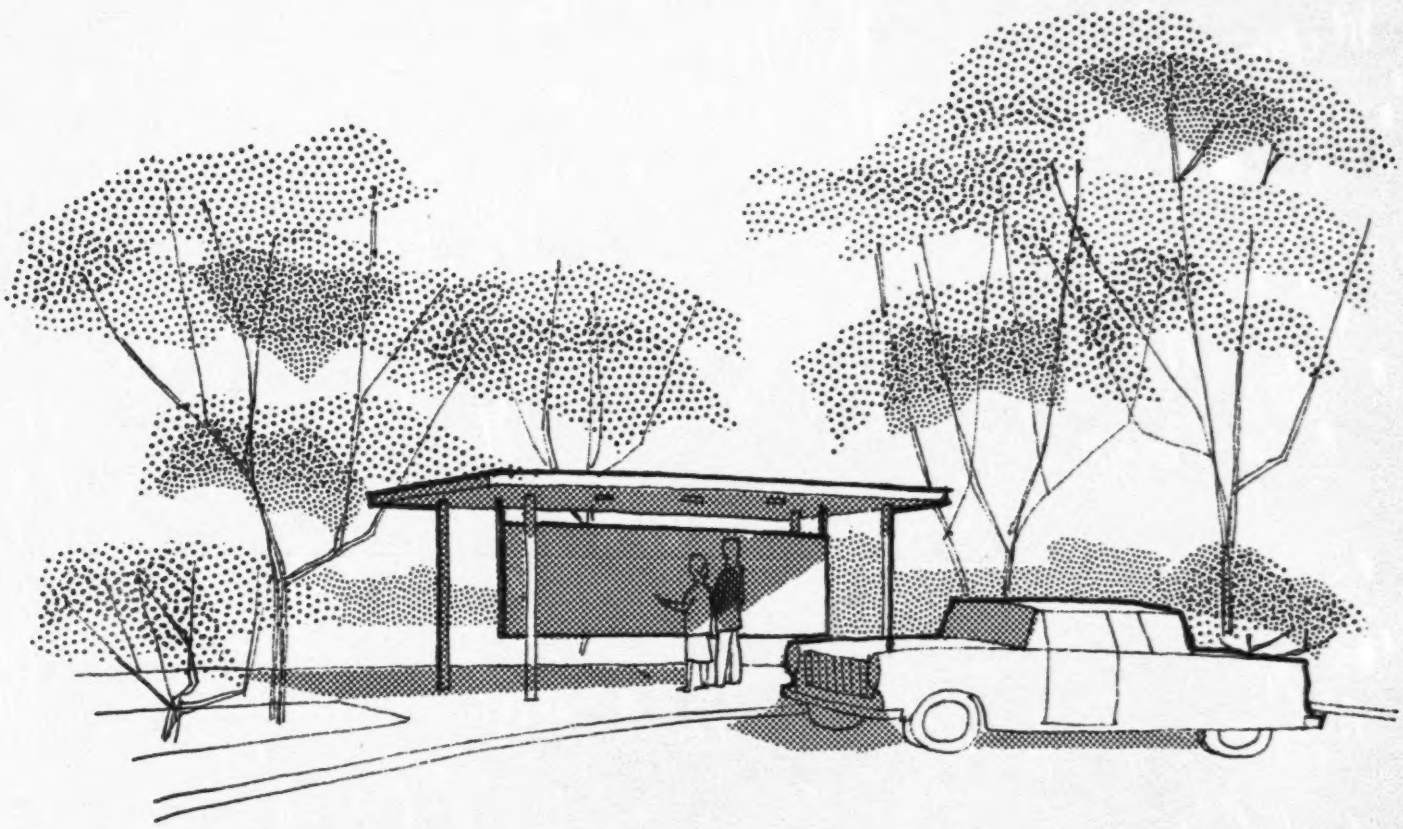
SERVICE AND EMERGENCY ROUTES

Certain existing streets have been designated as pedestrian walkways which can also be used by service and emergency vehicles. These also must be redesigned as suggested above with the additional requirement that a limited flow of vehicles would be possible.

ENTRANCE BOOTHS

Entrance booths have been shown at turnouts near all entrances from major urban streets to the campus. Each booth should be equipped with a large bulletin board, sheltered from the weather, and should contain information and directions for visitors not familiar with the campus. A simplified and colorful system of graphics should be developed to designate routes, areas, and parking facilities both on maps posted at the entrance booths and on the actual facilities.

These booths could also contain a direct line telephone through which visitors could be directed to their destination or provided with other campus information in much the same way as information phones are used in large department stores.



TRANSIT

Even in this unified campus plan, walking distances between classes which can be spanned within a 12-minute period have been exceeded in some cases. This would suggest that consideration be given to starting classes at different times in different parts of the campus, or to increasing the time between classes. This would also suggest the need for a campus transit system for those cases which cannot be accommodated through improved scheduling practices.

A second basis of the need for a transit system arises from the location of parking facilities at some distance from the Central Academic Area. Even with 62 acres of surface parking outside the Central Academic Area, the recommended plan falls 4800 parking spaces short of the projected need based on current use trends.

A third basis arises from the necessity to reduce the use of individual cars for intracampus circulation.

Requirements. These needs would suggest the following requirements for a transit system:

1. Flexibility to adapt to peak loads and alternate routes.

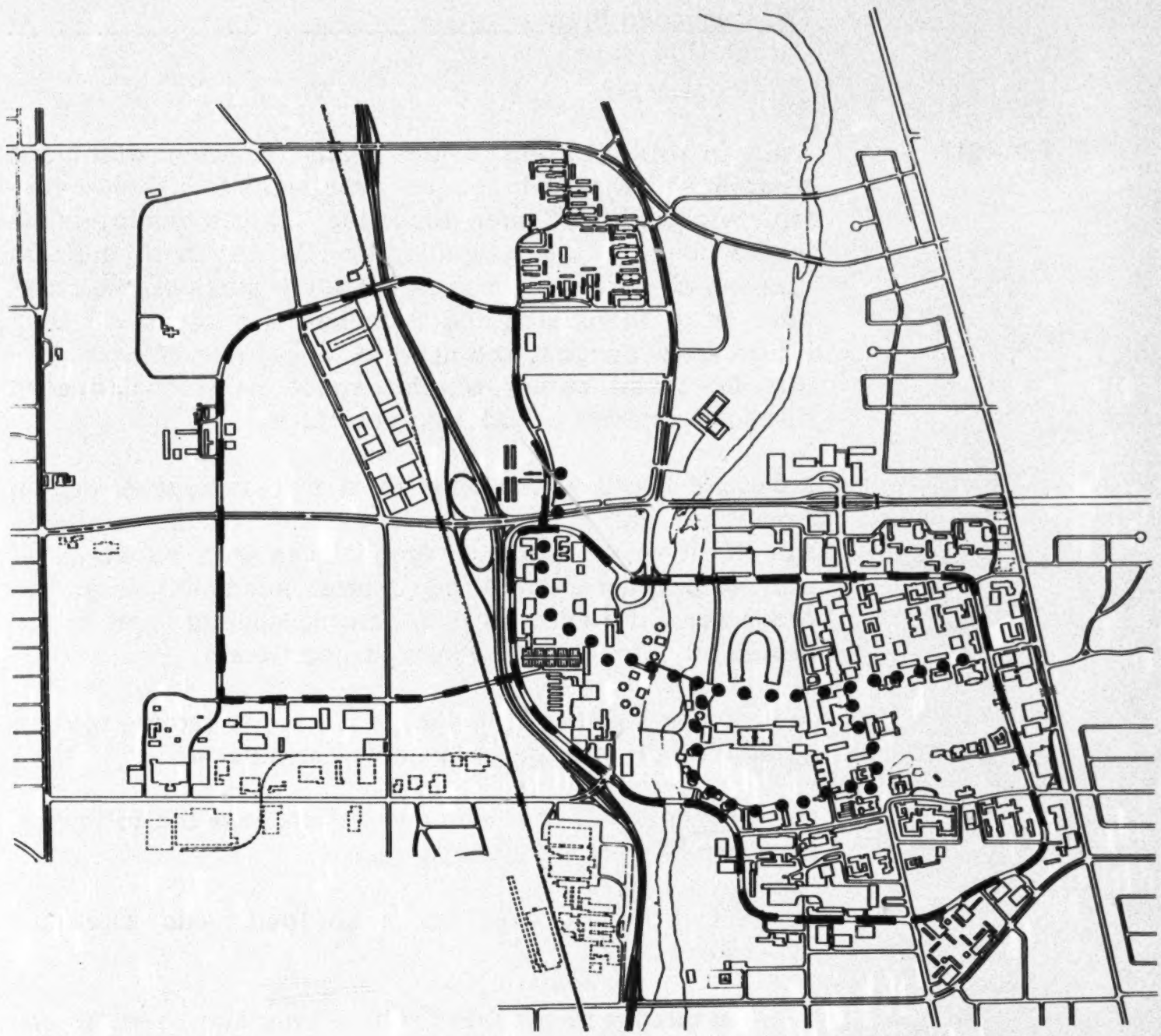
2. Versatility to provide for both long and short hauls.

3. Compatibility with the pedestrian character of the campus.

Recommendations. Based on the types of equipment now available or readily foreseeable, two types of systems would be needed:

1. Conventional type transit busses for the long hauls, operating primarily on the campus loops.

2. "Elephant train" type vehicles for short hauls which would penetrate the pedestrian areas without adversely affecting the character of the environment.



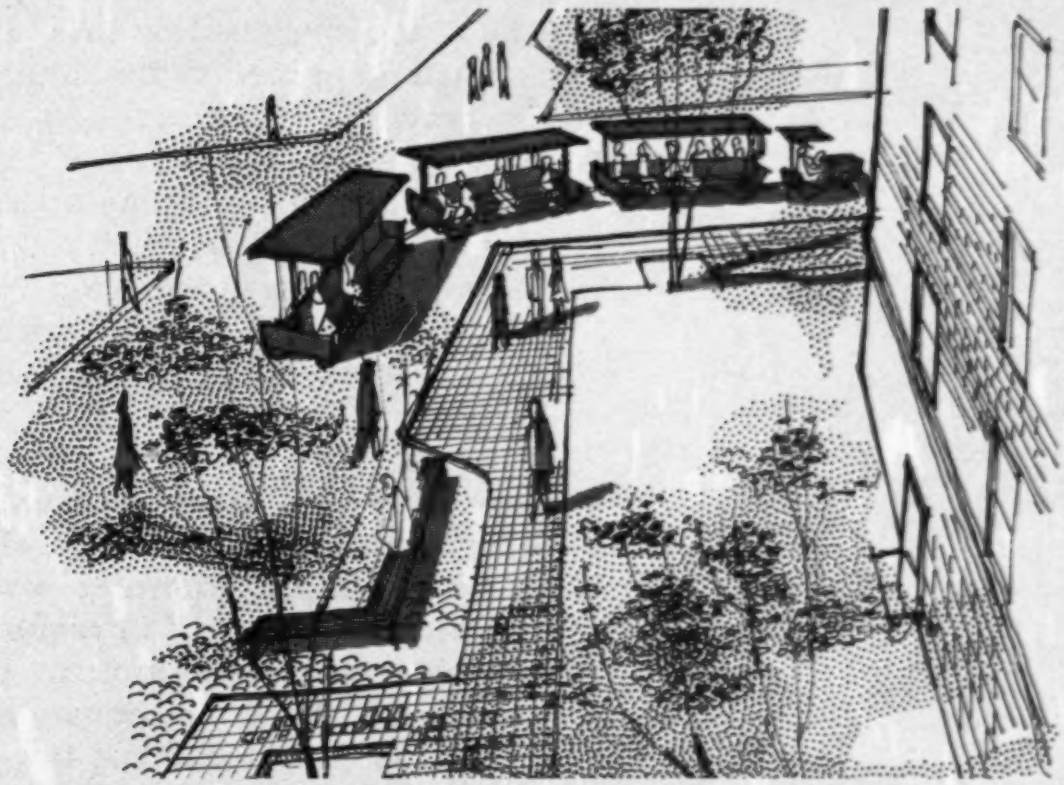
BUS

ELEPHANT TRAIN

TRANSIT ROUTES

The conventional type buses would provide service to married student and faculty housing, the Research Center, Health Center, the Central Academic Area and the surface parking area west of the river. This system is suitable for use on campus vehicular streets.

The elephant train system has the advantage of having greater flexibility. It can use a variety of routes, and its capacity can be readily changed by adding or subtracting small cars without changing the motive power.



The development of new types of equipment might eliminate the need for more than one kind of system.

The plan on the opposite page shows suggested routes for both systems.

PUBLIC TRANSIT

It is suggested that public transit systems be encouraged to include all or parts of the campus loops in their service routes to reduce automobile traffic on and to the campus.

PARKING

Analysis shows that the maximum parking demand required by the University with an enrollment of 43,000 students would be 27,800 parking spaces, including spaces for students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

DIFFICULTIES

Various arrangements of surface parking lots and parking structures accommodating these 27,800 vehicles were tested. None of these arrangements was successful when measured against the four factors of (1) Program, (2) Design, (3) Cost, and (4) Time.

1. The area consumed by this amount of parking made it difficult to satisfy the educational program needs. To provide 27,800 parking spaces in surface lots would require 191 acres of land. The impossibility of providing all of these spaces in the Central Academic Area can be realized by imagining this acreage as the area bounded by Woodruff Avenue on the north, a line through the Union and Mirror Lake on the south and extending from the river to High Street.

2. The effect on the environmental spaces violated the design criteria. To provide all these parking spaces in typical ramp structures would result in excessive building volumes. The requirement of 10.4 million square feet of floor area in parking garages would be equivalent to the conversion of all the existing buildings on the campus into parking garages plus another 2.9 million square feet in new garages.

3. The estimated cost in tens of millions of dollars was judged out of proportion to the value received. The cost of providing typical four to five story parking structures for this number of parking spaces is estimated conservatively at 45 to 50 million dollars.

4. Planning to accommodate the maximum demand of individual automobiles may not pass the test of time. The combination of time and improved technology in the transit field may provide better solutions in the future.

RECOMMENDED PLAN

The recommended parking plan would accommodate 23,000 vehicles if completely implemented. This number would satisfy the University's maximum parking demand with an enrollment of 34,500 students, which is the sum of the lower enrollment figures stated in Campus Planning Bulletin #7.

The plan is based on these three considerations:

1. The provision of the maximum number of parking spaces allowable under the priority of land use which underlies the function and character of the University.

2. The use of appropriate types of facilities for the area in which they are located.

3. The adherence to a maximum walking distance of 1200 feet from parking spaces to offices and classrooms whenever possible.

Under the first consideration the maximum number of parking spaces in the Central Academic Area must be commensurate with the established priority of land use:

1. Education space

2. Environmental space

3. Circulation space

4. Parking space

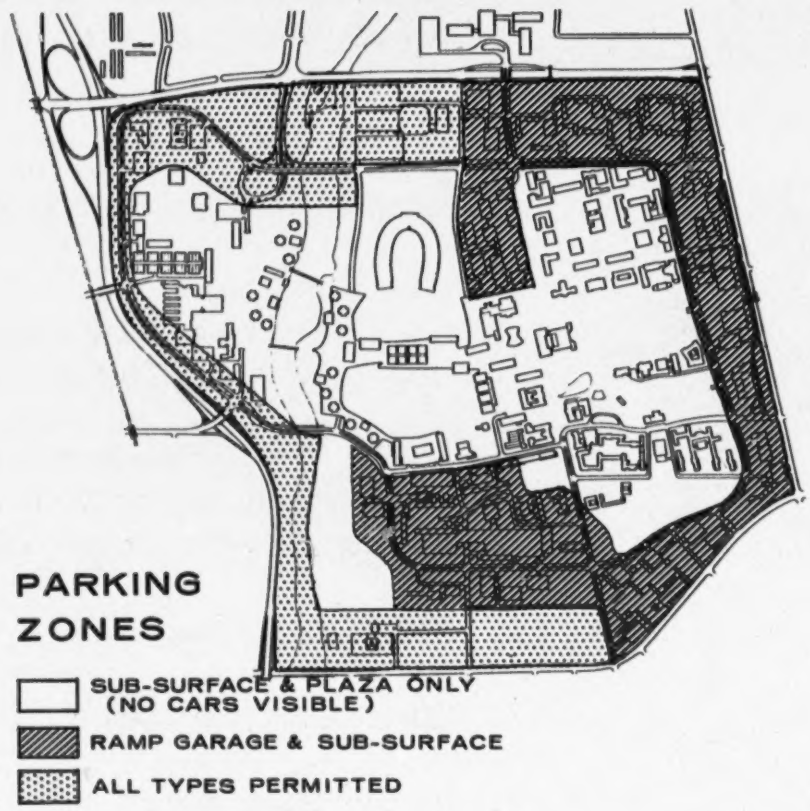
Under the second consideration, the recommended types of facilities are:

1. Multi-level ramps, both above and below grade, in the periphery of the Central Academic Area, for maximum efficiency where vehicular traffic is heavy and land costs are high.

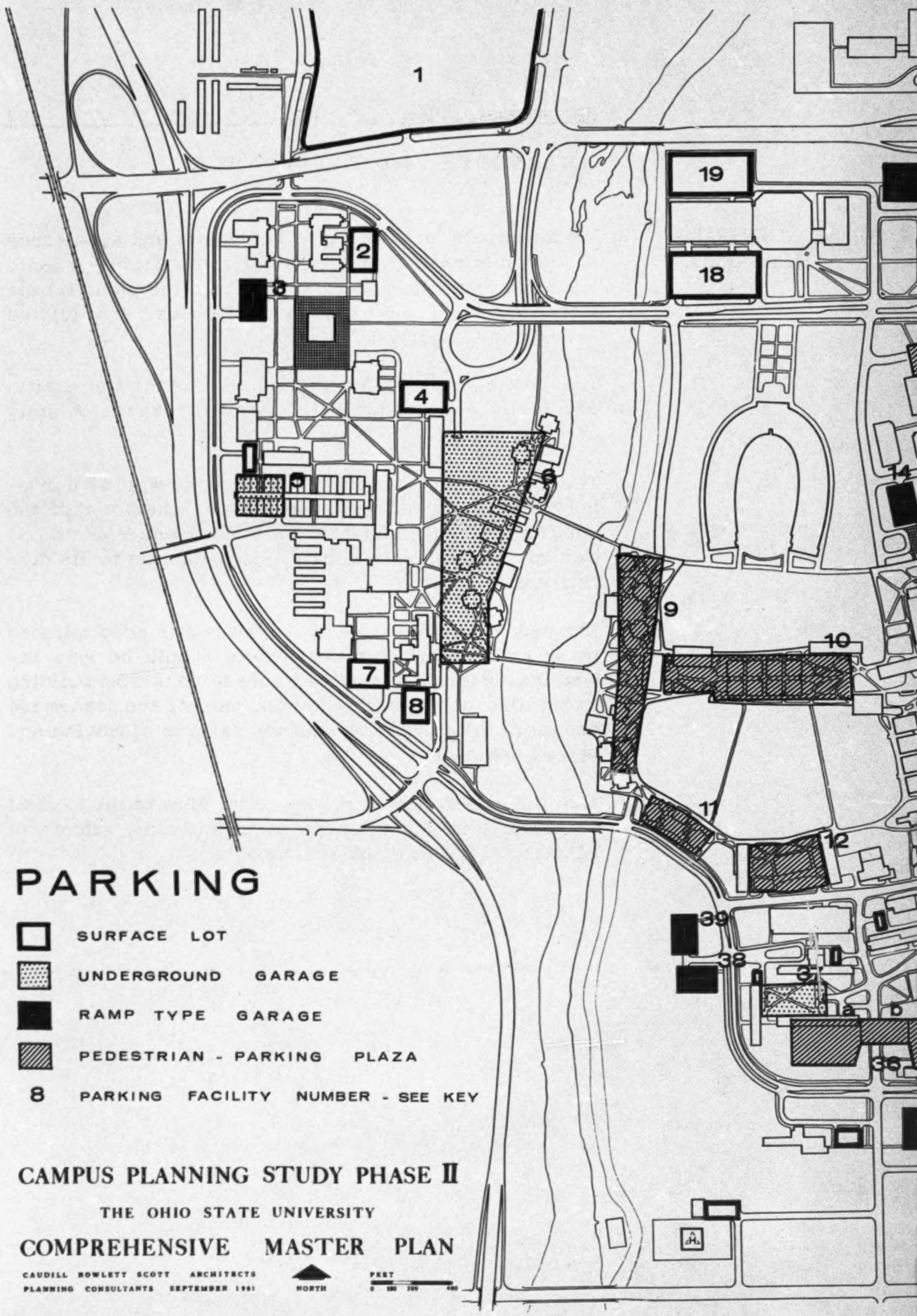
2. Parking below ground and beneath pedestrian plazas in the pedestrian areas.

3. Surface parking west of the river and in areas where the density of land use is low.

The diagram below shows the parking zones for the recommended types of parking facilities.



The third consideration concerning the walking distance from parking spaces to offices and classrooms determined the location of approximately two-thirds of the parking facilities. The large surface lot outside the Central Academic Area accounts for the other third.



PARKING

- SURFACE LOT
- UNDERGROUND GARAGE
- RAMP TYPE GARAGE
- PEDESTRIAN - PARKING PLAZA
- 8 PARKING FACILITY NUMBER - SEE KEY

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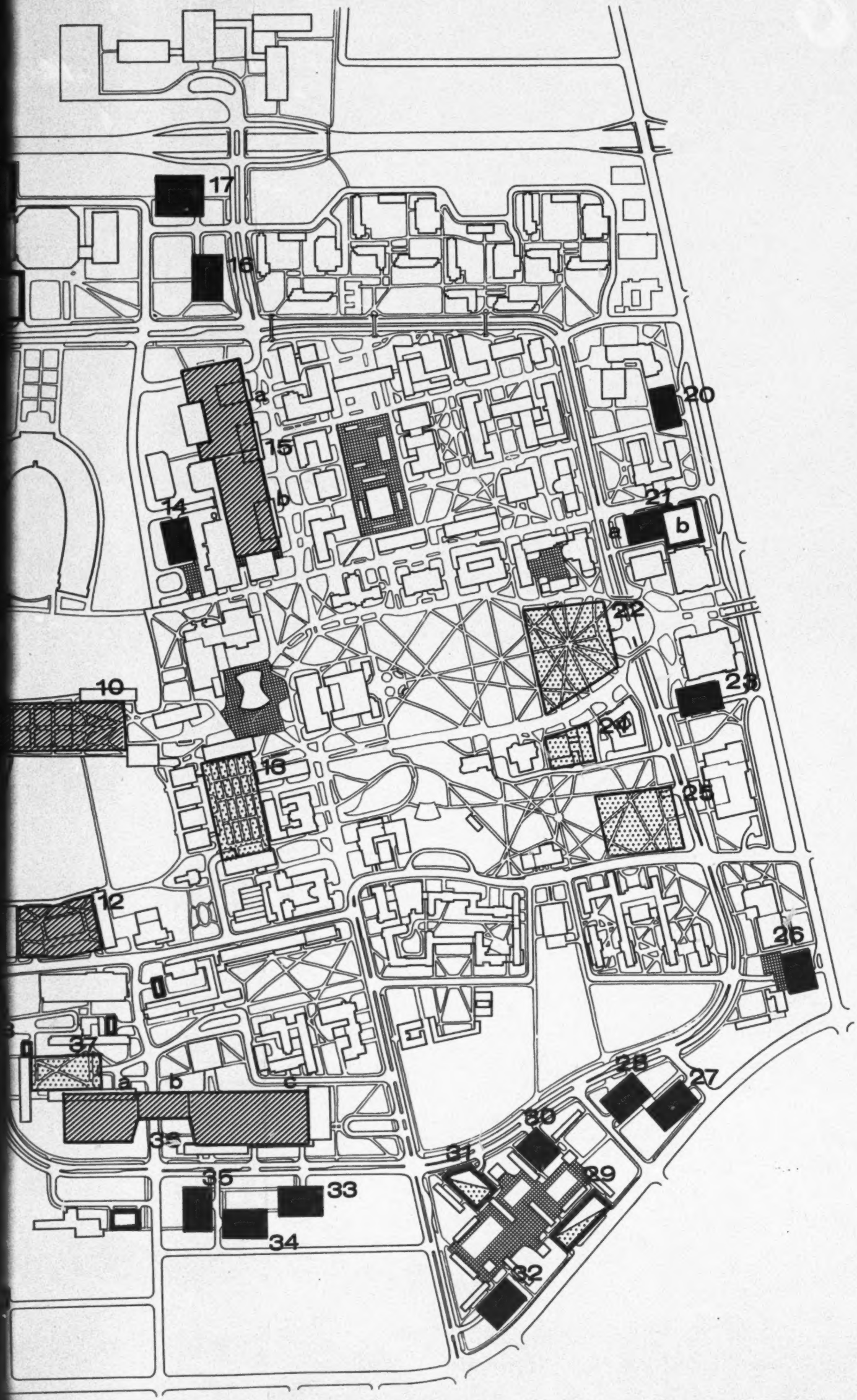
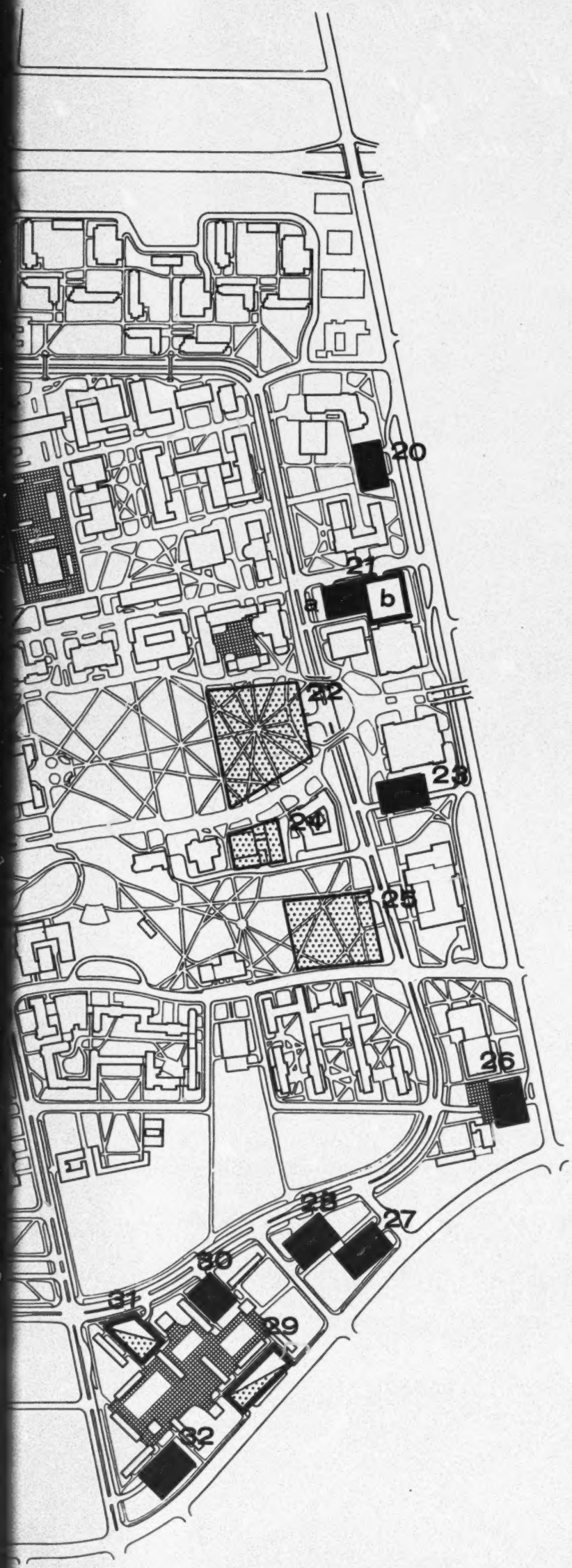


PARKIN

No.	PARKING SPACES	LEVELS above be existing g
1	6500	1
2	80	1
3	320	3
4	100	1
5	150	0
6	800	0
7	80	1
8	60	1
9	450	1
10	600	1
11	100	1
12	300	1
13	400	0
14	480	4
15a	930	2
b	570	1
16	480	4
17	600	5
18	310	1
19	290	1
20	320	2
21a	410	3
b	150	1
22	900	0
23	480	4
24	160	0
25	700	0
26	210	2
27	480	4
28	480	4
29	140	1
30	180	2
31	120	1
32	240	2
33	480	4
34	480	4
35	480	5
36a	590	2
b	100	1
c	660	1
37	360	0
38	480	5
39	480	5



PARKING KEY

No.	PARKING SPACES	LEVELS above existing grade	LEVELS below existing grade	REMARKS
1	6500	1	0	
2	80	1	0	
3	320	3	1	
4	100	1	0	
5	150	0	1	
6	800	0	1	
7	80	1	0	
8	60	1	0	
9	450	1	0	below pedestrian plaza
10	600	1	0	below pedestrian plaza
11	100	1	0	below pedestrian plaza
12	300	1	1	below pedestrian plaza
13	400	0	2	
14	480	4	2	
15a	930	2	1	plaza elevation 750'
b	570	1	1	grade varies
16	480	4	2	
17	600	5	1	
18	310	1	0	
19	290	1	0	
20	320	2	2	
21a	410	3	1	includes total underground
b	150	1	0	
22	900	0	1	
23	480	4	2	
24	160	0	1	
25	700	0	1	
26	210	2	1	
27	480	4	2	
28	480	4	2	
29	140	1	1	
30	180	2	1	
31	120	1	1	
32	240	2	1	
33	480	4	2	
34	480	4	2	
35	480	5	1	
36a	590	2	1	grade varies
b	100	1	0	12' clear above street
c	660	1	1	
37	360	0	2	
38	480	5	1	
39	480	5	1	

CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE

CENTRAL ACADEMIC AREA

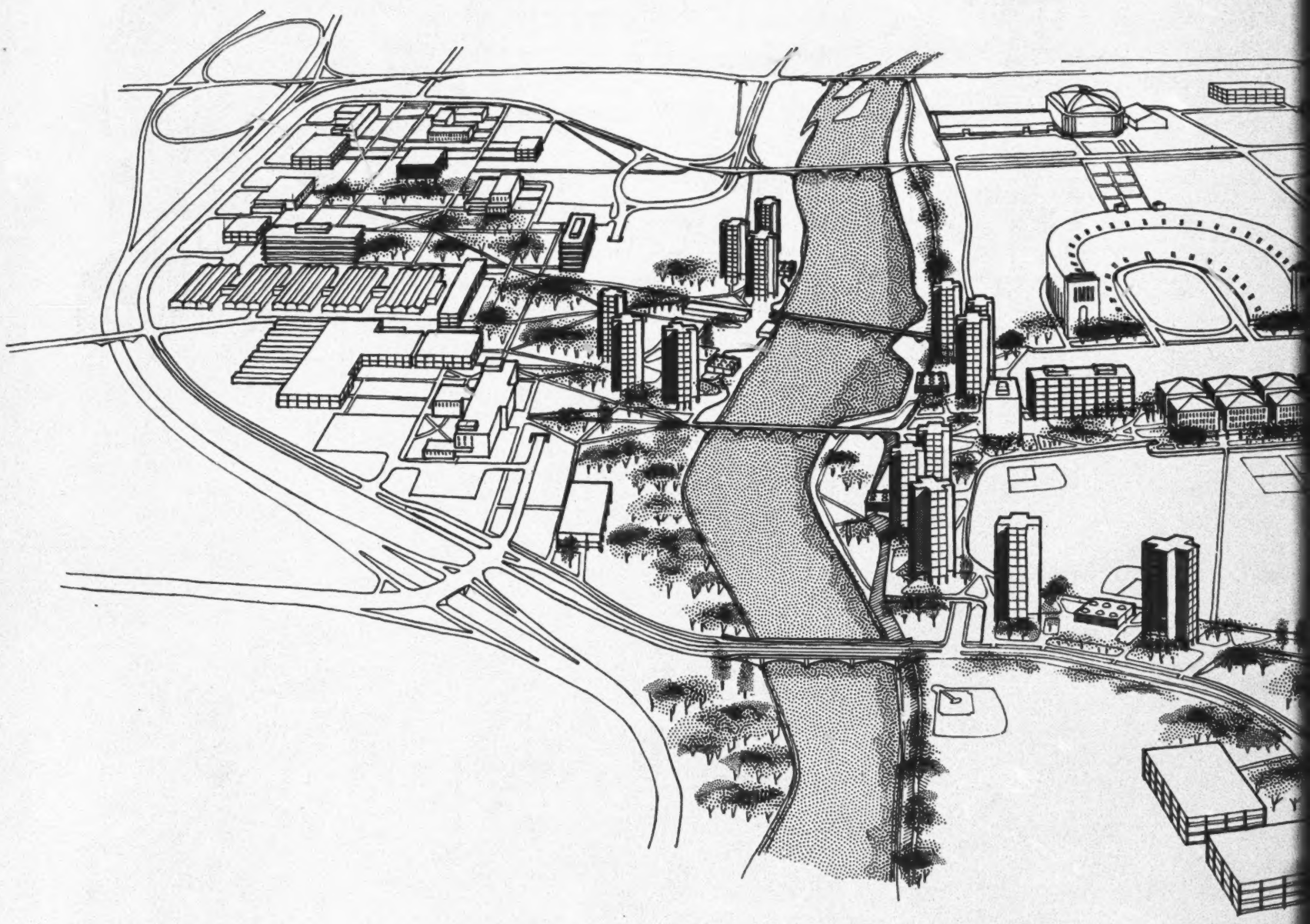
We anticipate that the general character and appearance of the future campus will be derived from the three basic concepts that formed the framework for the plan: (1) the Unified Campus, (2) the River Campus, and (3) the Pedestrian Campus.

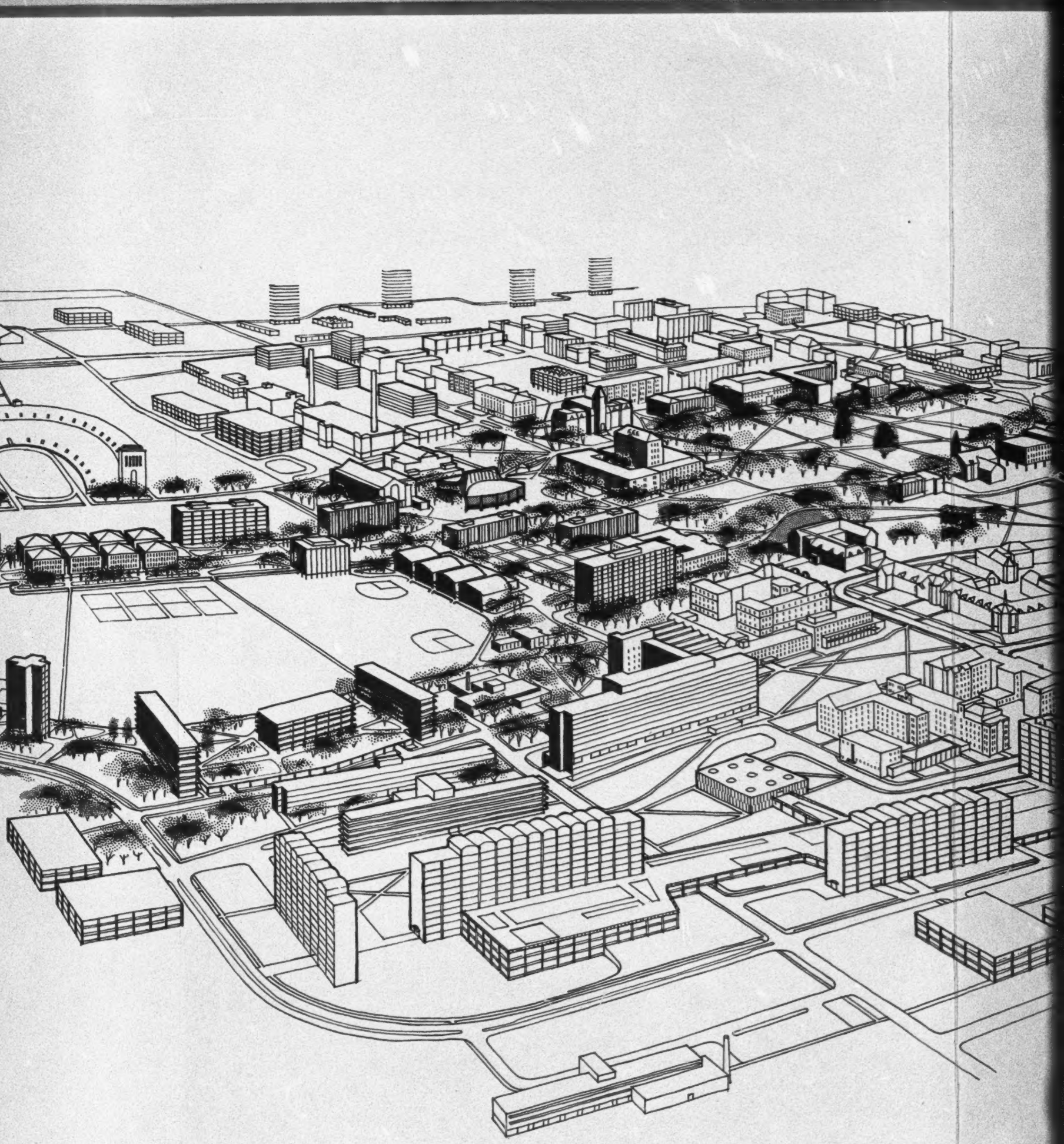
The Central Academic Area characterizes the University, physically and academically, with the sense of unity and purpose.

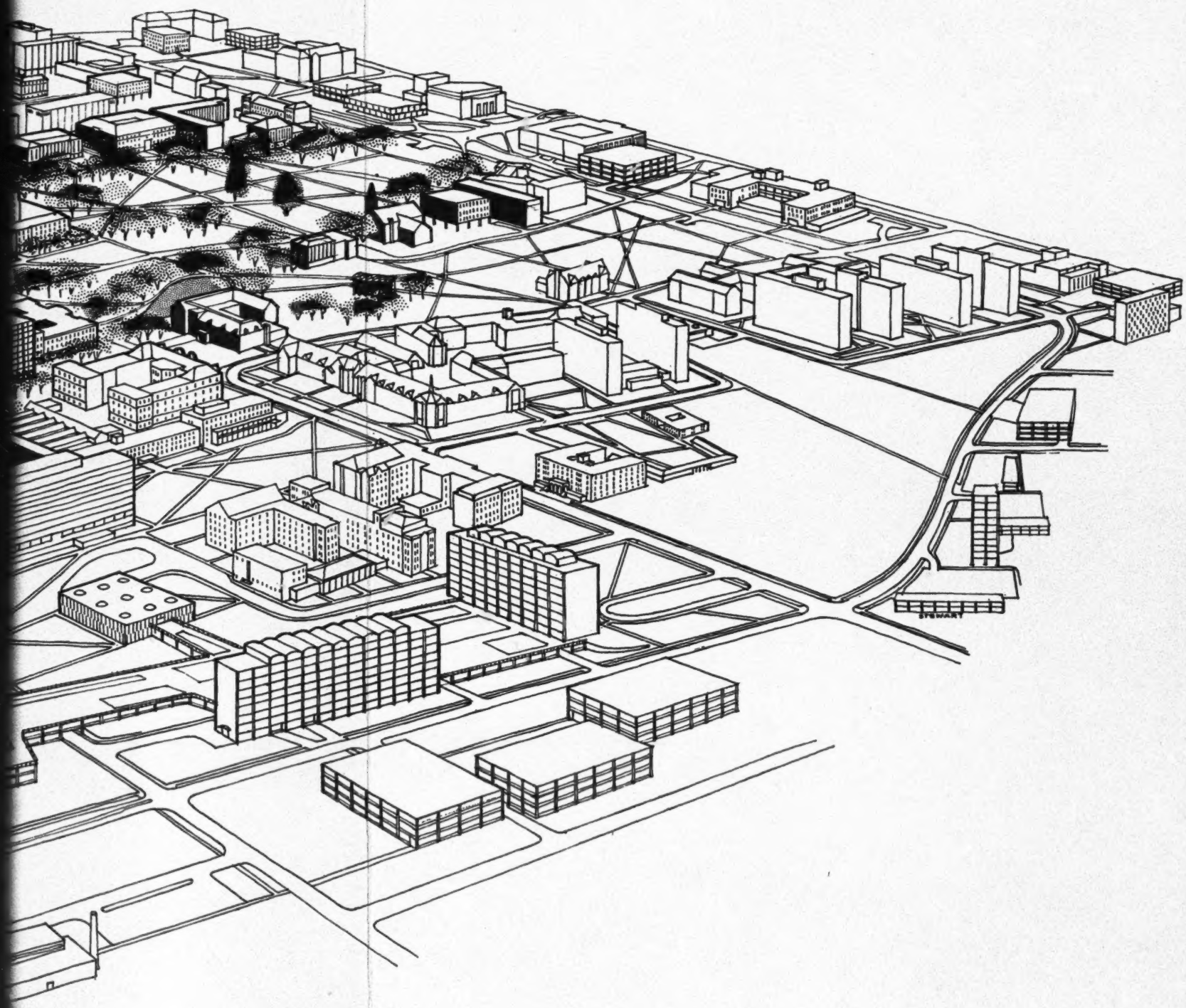
The river used as a unifying element, as well as a symbol for the University, changes the character of the campus from one having a river along one side to one through which a river flows -- contributing to its distinctive nature.

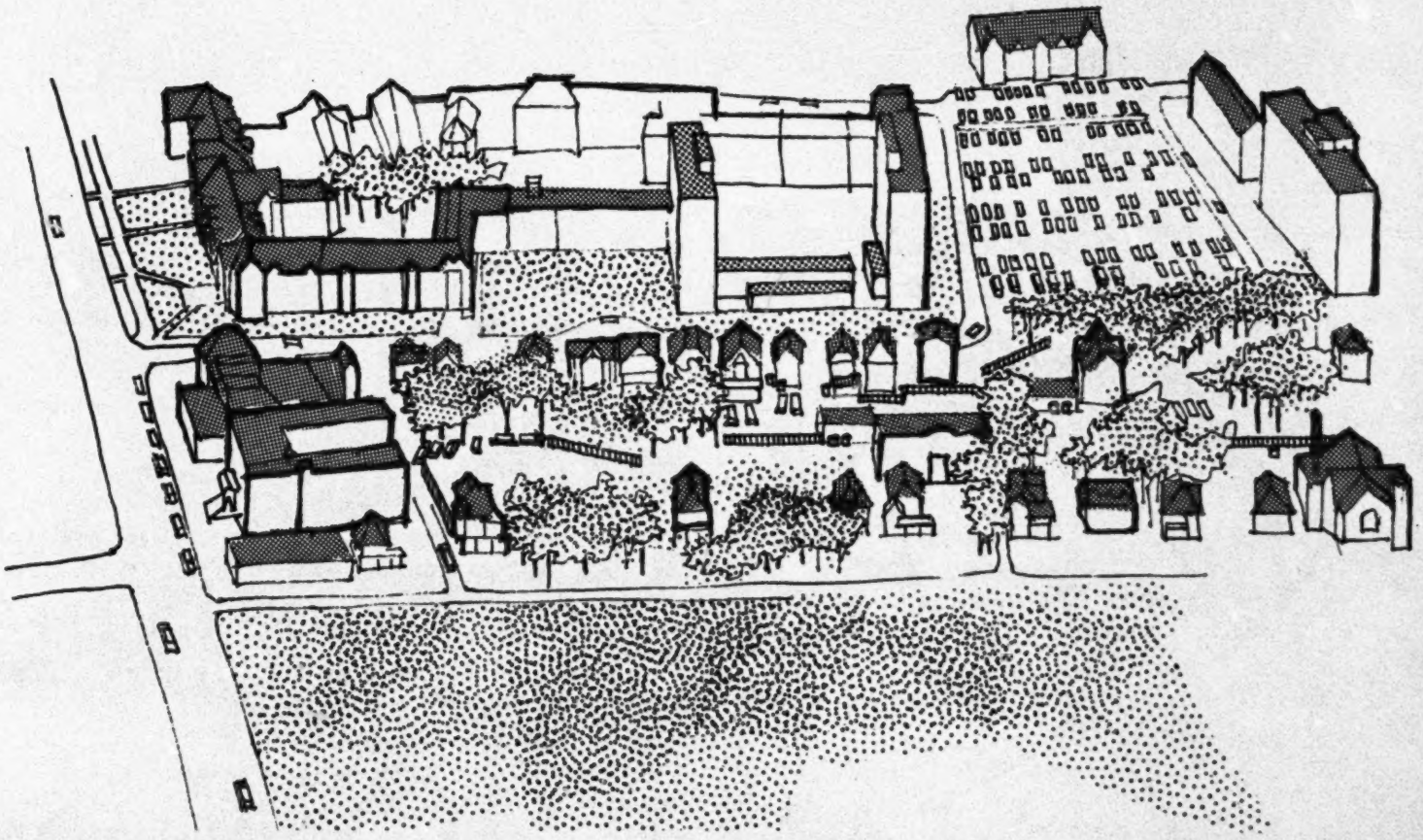
The pedestrian character of the campus is accomplished by no small effort, but the effects should be very rewarding. Pedestrians will be safe to pass from building to building and free to enjoy the natural and man-made beauty of the campus without the hazards of moving and parked vehicles.

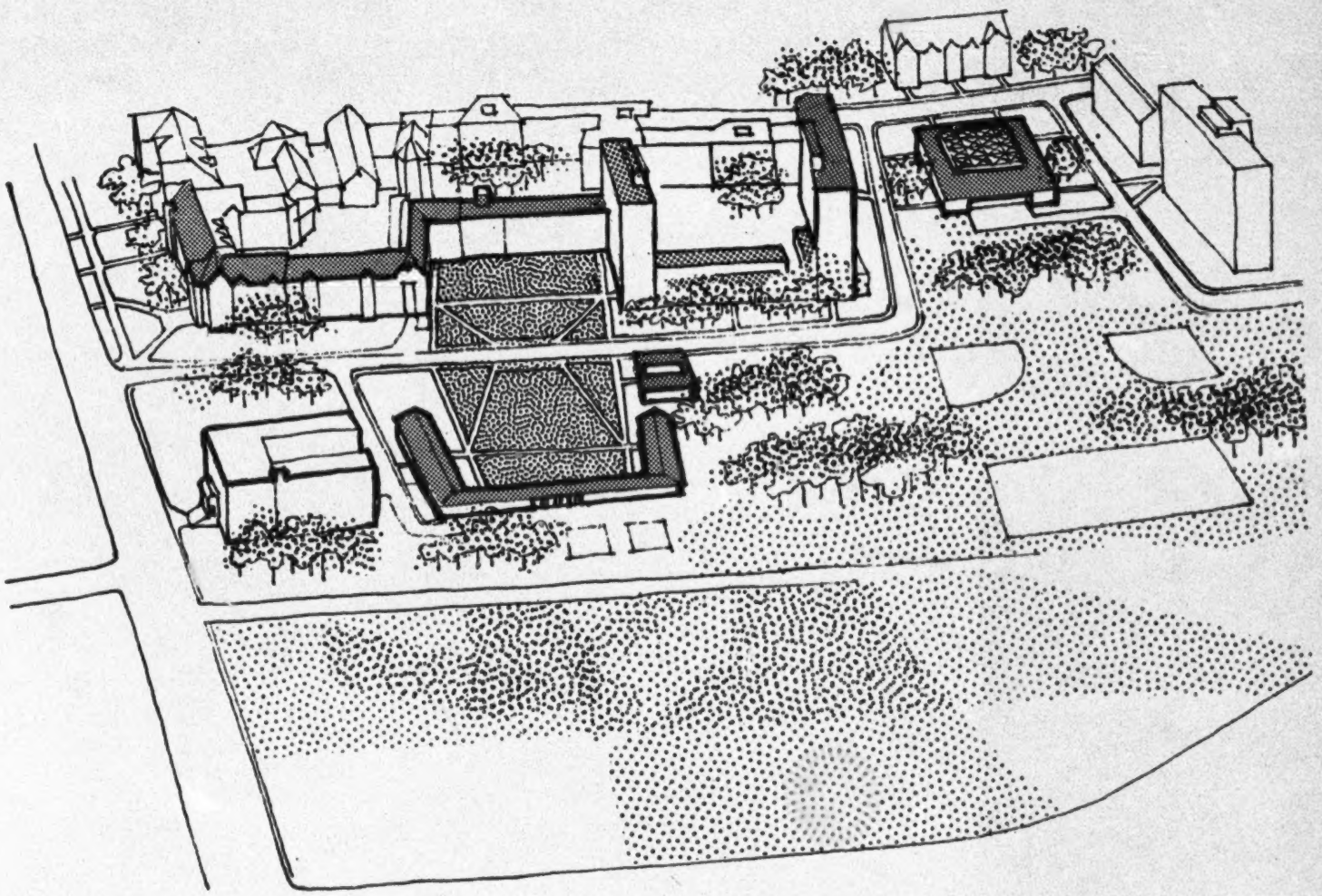
The fold-out sketch shows an aerial view of the Central Academic Area and is intended to show the effects of adhering to the three basic concepts.











Throughout the design process in the development of the plan we have considered the concepts of space and form as these are affected by function and environment. The factors involved in each specific area of the campus differ too greatly to explain all the compromises, decisions, and results of the process. However, we present an example here which might serve as an illustration of the results of the process.

SOUTH DORMITORY AREA

The sketches on the opposite page are aerial views of the area bounded in general by Neil, Highland, Ninth, and Twelfth Avenues. This area is within the central campus loop and is included in the development plan.

The upper sketch shows the existing conditions north of Tenth Avenue. Note the following conditions:

1. The high density and land coverage of existing houses and other buildings south of Eleventh Avenue.

2. The inset created by Canfield Hall and the new "F" dormitory.

3. The surface parking lot between the dormitories.

4. The focal location of the Student Services Building in relation to the space between the dormitories.

The lower sketch depicts the recommended plan for this area. Note the following developments:

1. The area south of Eleventh Avenue is cleared to provide critically needed space for recreation and intramurals to serve the large number of students in the south dormitory group. One area remains zoned for commercial services along Neil Avenue.

2. The Nursery School and the Home Management Apartments complete the outdoor room suggested by the existing inset in the dormitories.

3. The parking lot is removed to provide a better environment between the dormitories; however, date pick-up and service lanes surround the two dormitory units.

4. The Student Services Building would have been an excellent focal point for the space between the dormitories. Unfortunately the space opposite this building is the best functional location for a new food service unit. This new unit must be carefully designed in relation to the surrounding space.

MAIN LIBRARY

The Main Library is now at one edge of the academic area. The recommended plan reinforces the concept of the Main Library as the "academic hub". In the plan the Main Library is near the geographical center of the basic disciplines and the center of academic population. All this is accomplished by the movement of some facilities westward.

The sketch intends to show that the Main Library in its central location, supported by radial walkways and vistas, has neither "front entrance" nor "rear entrance". The addition to the library shown diagrammatically suggests that an interior court might be created. The addition faces a plaza on the west with a civic center atmosphere.

The new buildings shown on the left from front to rear are: the History and Philosophy Building; a portion of the Journalism Building; the Speech Theatre; the building housing the bookstore, the bank, and the post office; and the Mechanical Engineering Building on the Neil Avenue Plaza.

REDESIGNED EIGHTEENTH AVENUE LOOKING WEST

The sketch on the opposite page is a view, looking west, of the conversion of Eighteenth Avenue to a pedestrian walkway. Note the landscaping treatment suggested to change the vehicular character of the existing street to a character more suitable for pedestrian use.

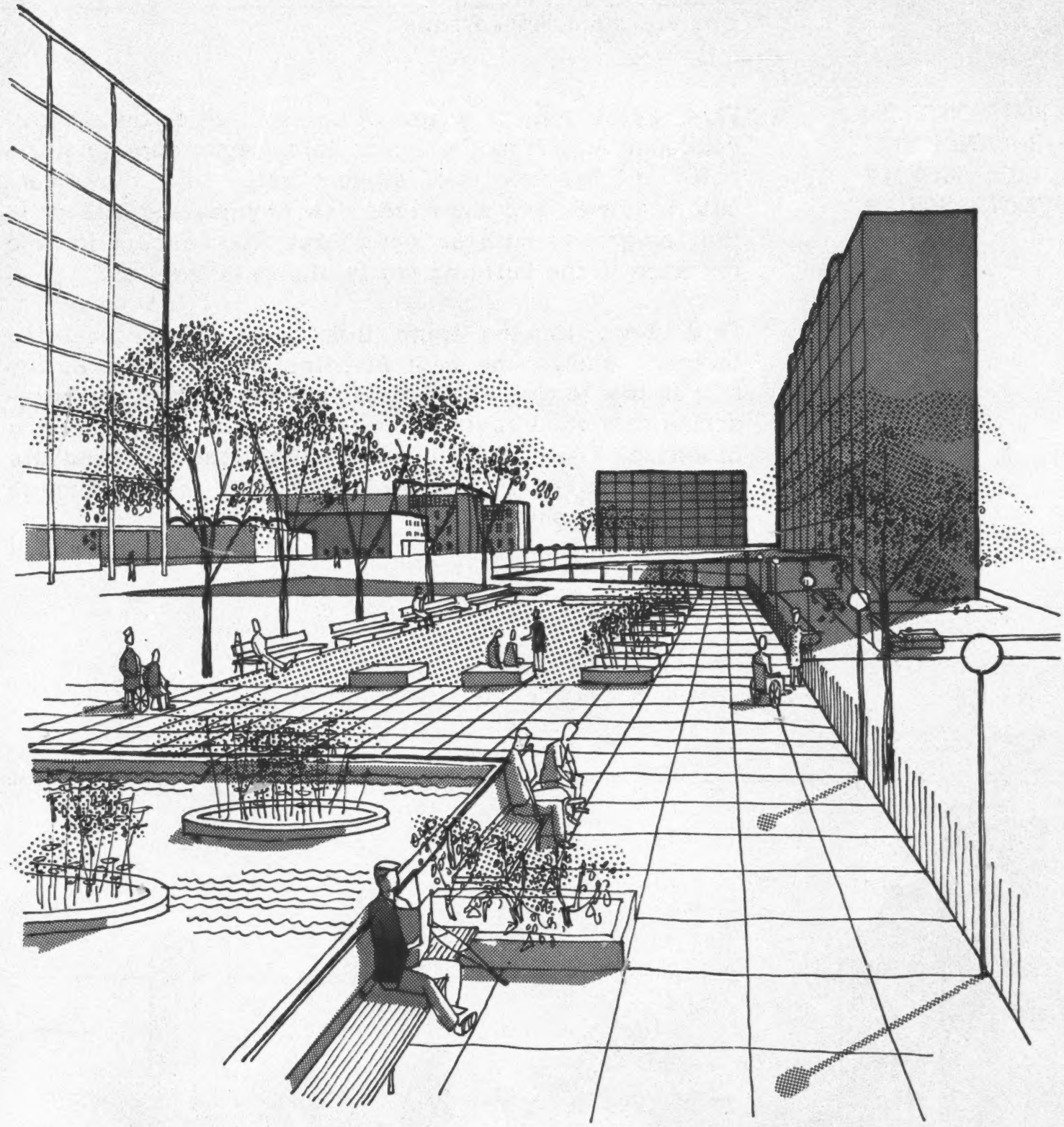
The view is widened at the open space north of Denney Hall, shown in the foreground at the left, just beyond the new library for Education, Fine Arts, and Music.

The new Architecture Building is seen at the end of the pedestrian walkway with the new Geology Building at the far left and the McPherson Chemical Laboratory and Physics Building at the right.

HEALTH CENTER PLAZA LOOKING EAST

The sketch on the opposite page is a view of the pedestrian plaza at the Health Center looking east toward the new Basic Sciences and Administration Building at the rear. The portions of buildings seen to the left of the plaza include the new 300-bed General Hospital, the new Central Food Service Building, the Optometry Wing and Starling-Loving Hall. The new Out-patient Hospital is seen at the right of the plaza.

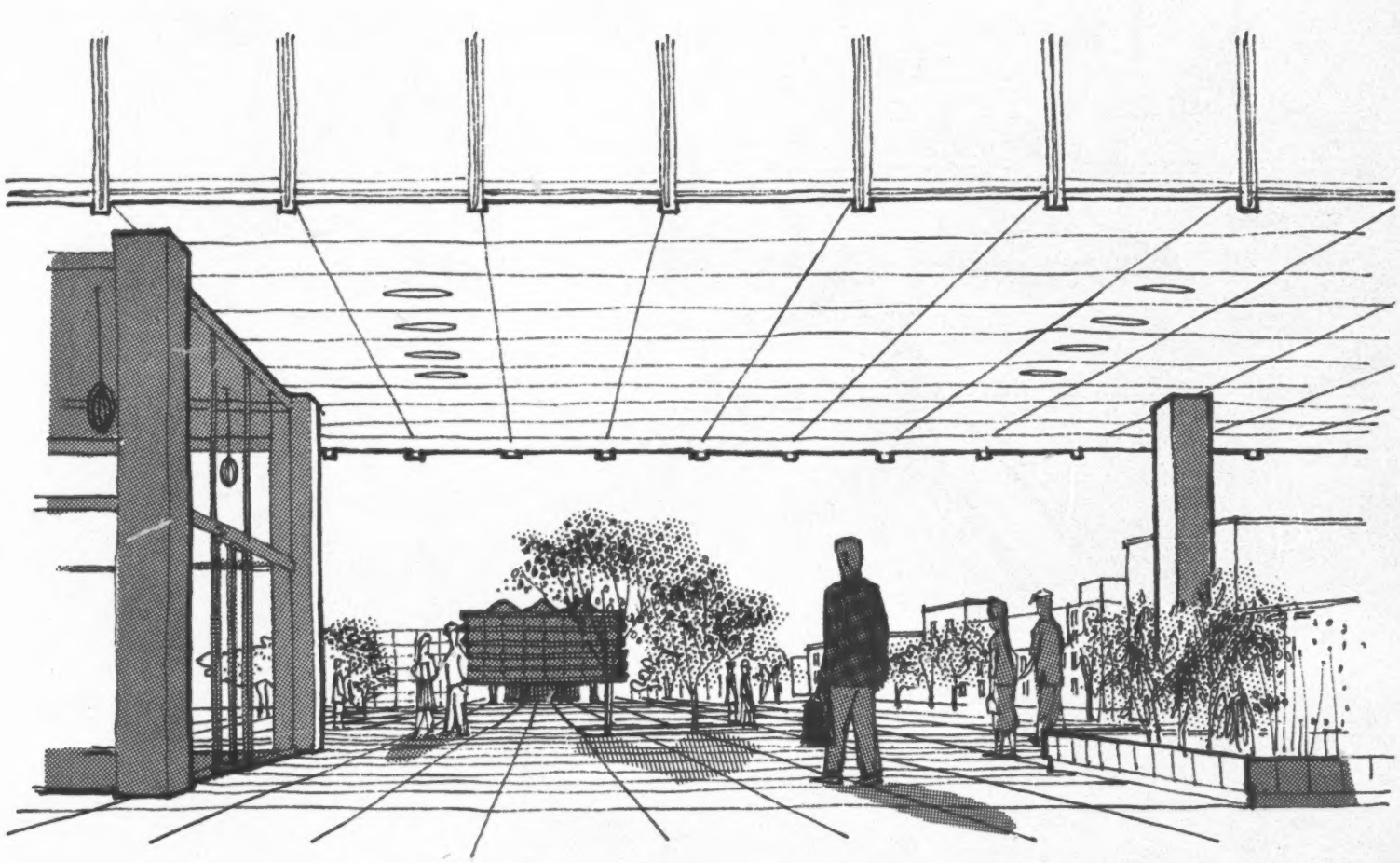
This plaza connects a complex of four new buildings and provides amenities for pedestrians at the level shown in the sketch. The level below provides for parking facilities and for service and emergency vehicular streets.

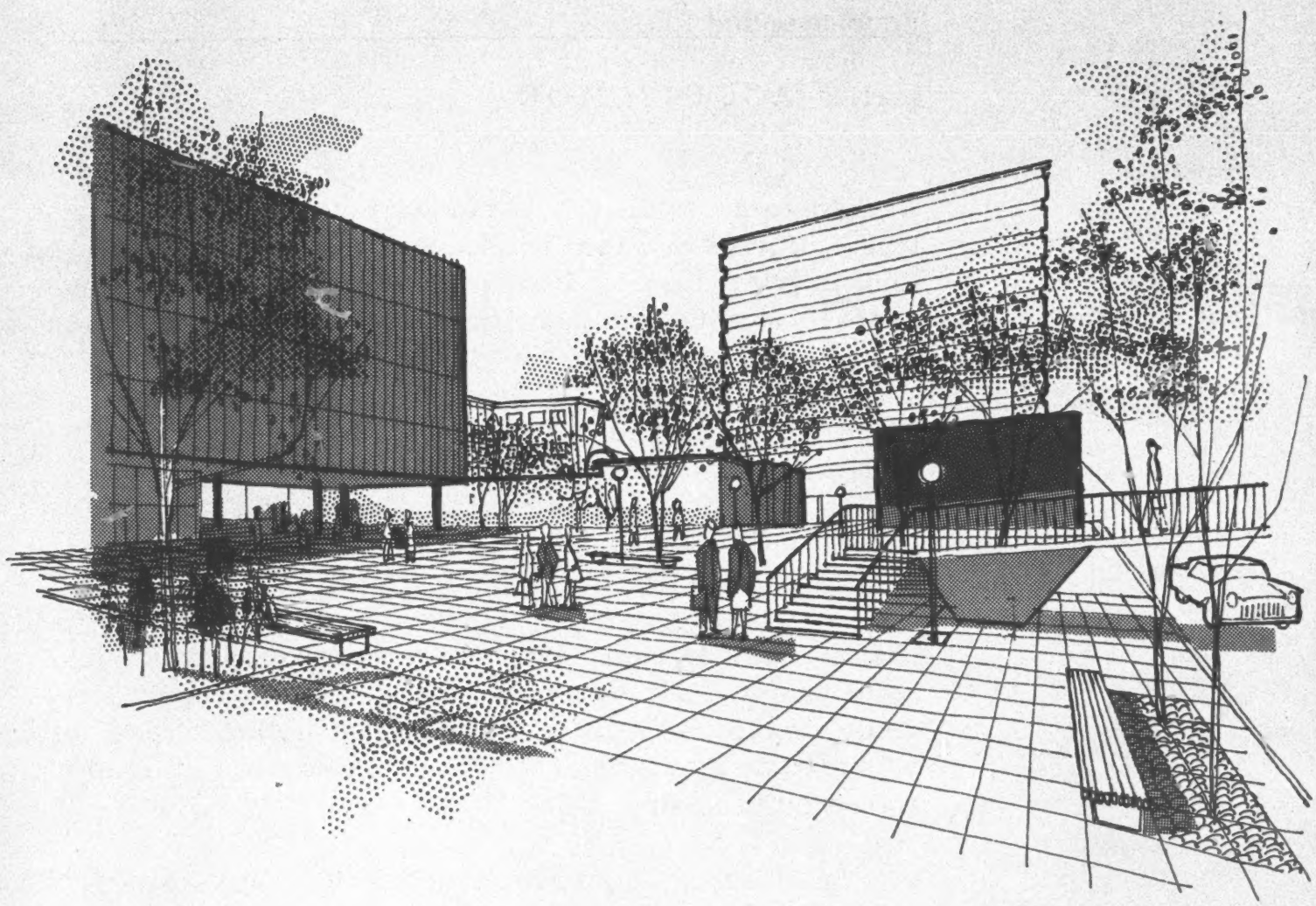


ENTRANCE TO ENGINEERING QUADRANGLE LOOKING SOUTH

This sketch depicts a view of an entrance to the Central Academic Area from the north dormitory group. Anticipating a large volume of student traffic from these dormitories, we have shown the new Engineering Library in the foreground with an open first floor except for the entrance to the building partly shown at the left.

This view, looking south from under the Engineering Library, shows the new Architecture Building at the rear in the setting of a formal, paved quadrangle. Bordering this quadrangle at the right are buildings housing Electrical Engineering, Mathematics and the Graduate School. At the left of the quadrangle is the Physics Building (not shown).





OPEN SPACE AT PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE LOOKING WEST

This sketch shows the open space created between the new Engineering Library and the central campus loop road. This space provides an inviting and necessary pedestrian entrance to the Central Academic Area from the north dormitory group.

This view shows the partially open first floor of the library at the left and the footbridge across the central campus loop road at the right. Seen in the background are portions of the CAE Building, the new high-rise addition to the CAE Building, and the Engineering Auditorium.

LAND ACQUISITION

Considerable additional land will be needed to house future University facilities. As this report is written land is being acquired between Woodruff and Lane Avenues to provide for more dormitories. Additional land will be needed for:

Married Student Housing
University School
Intramurals, Athletics, and Recreation
Service Center
Health Center

The map at the right shows the future land acquisition requirements. Unfortunately, much of this land is already developed with substantial structures, and will be expensive to acquire. Three categories of land are shown on the map:

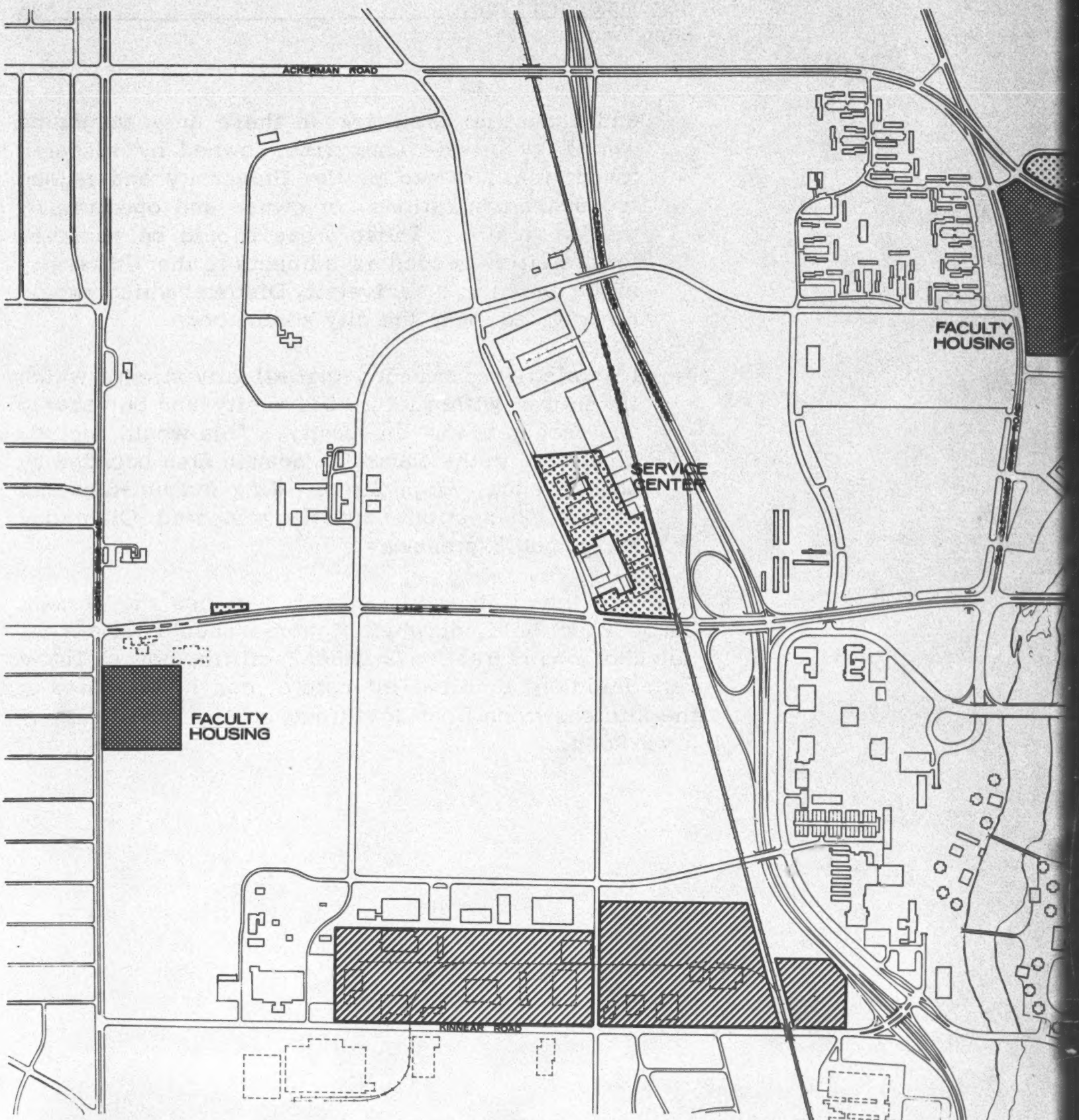
1. Land which should be acquired for University functions (approximately 185 acres).

2. Land which should be acquired because of the need to control the type and extent of development on it (50 acres). This land includes two areas designated for faculty housing, one for married student housing, and one for commercial services along Neil Avenue east of the Health Center.

   Private ownership and development of these four areas would be acceptable, with proper controls to assure that land will be used to serve the University's purposes.

3. Land which should be placed in a "University District" zone for industries, research laboratories, and professional and business activities housing University-related functions or agencies (85 acres).

   The third category includes land south of the Health Center and along Kinnear Road. The professional



LAND ACQUISITION

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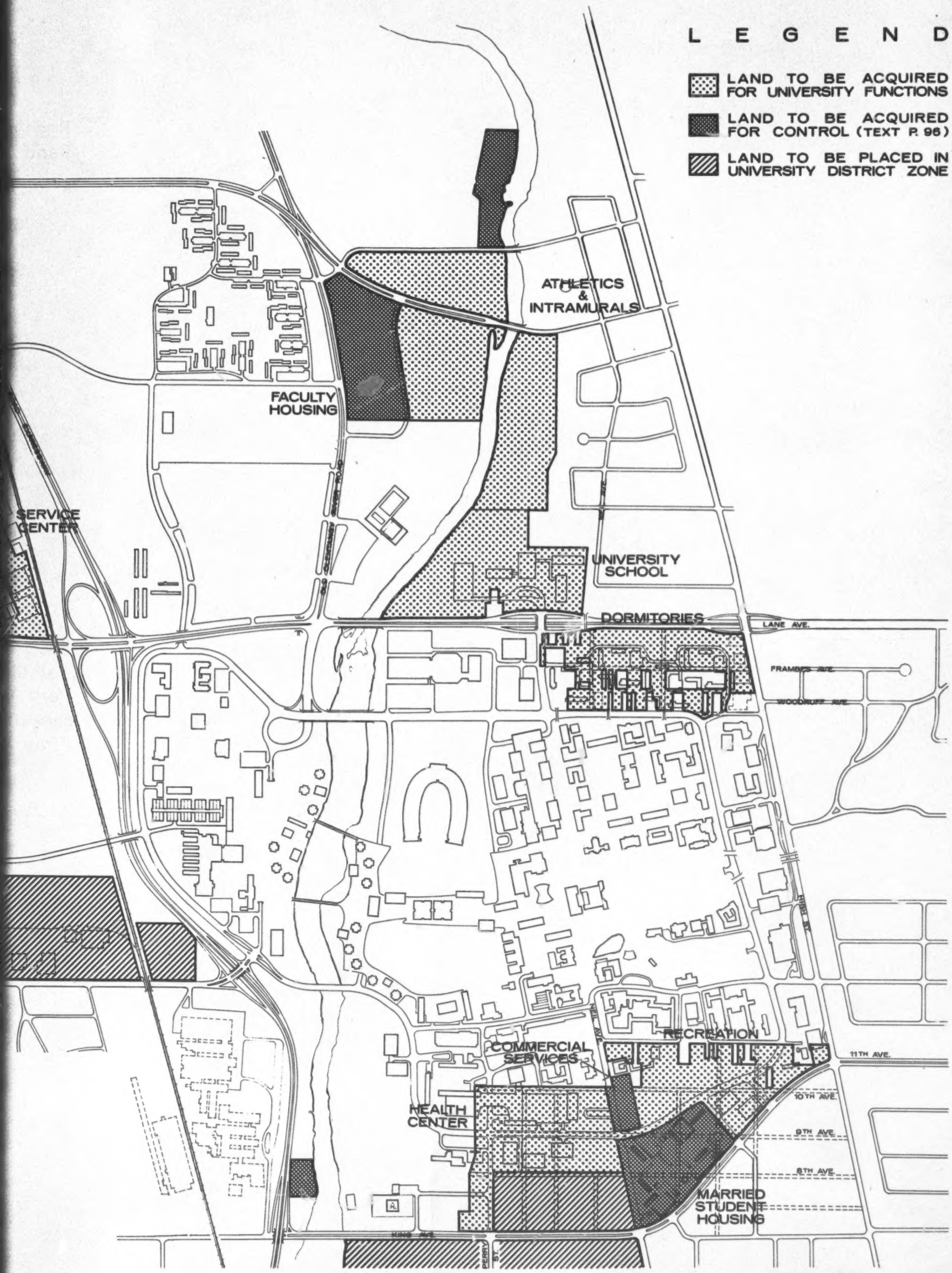

LEGEND
LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR UNIVERSITY FUNCTIONS
LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR CONTROL (TEXT P. 96)
LAND TO BE PLACED IN UNIVERSITY DISTRICT ZONE
ATHLETICS & INTRAMURALS
FACULTY HOUSING
SERVICE CENTER
UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
DORMITORIES
LANE AVE.
FRAMBES AVE.
WOODRUFF AVE.
RECREATION
COMMERCIAL SERVICES
11TH AVE.
10TH AVE.
9TH AVE.
8TH AVE.
HEALTH CENTER
MARRIED STUDENT HOUSING
KING AVE.
PERRY ST.

and industrial facilities in these areas might be owned by private enterprise, owned by research foundations, owned by the University and leased to such organizations, or owned and operated by the University. These areas should be reserved for activities needed as adjuncts to the University by inclusion in a "University District" which should be provided for in the city zoning code.

It is also recommended that all city streets which lie entirely within future University land be vacated and deeded to the University. This would include all streets in the Central Academic Area bounded by Lane Avenue, High Street, King Avenue-Eleventh Avenue Connection, and the relocated Olentangy River Road Expressway.

Land for the University School includes the present Tuttle Park Field, of which 5 acres should remain for neighborhood recreation. Other facilities now at Tuttle Park Field, of a "drive-in" nature, can be relocated at the site shown on Dodridge Street, east of the Olentangy River Road.

STAGING

The contract does not require the planners to make recommendations with respect to staging or sequence of projects. The Office of Campus Planning, however, developed a detailed sequence of all the projects required to implement the total plan, and thus determined that the plan can be successfully staged.

A major purpose throughout the study has been "to devise a plan which will serve the University with only a modest increase in enrollment but which also can be readily adapted to serve two or three times the present number of students." (Phase I report, page 9) If this purpose is to be achieved, the recommended development plan must be executed with the following guidelines in mind:

1. Additions to existing buildings and new construction in the immediate vicinity of existing buildings should be limited in size and design to what will fit into the recommended development plan when fully realized. Experience would suggest that "temporary" exceptions to this rule are quite likely to be more enduring than originally contemplated.

2. The construction of buildings in new areas should be undertaken only when it is reasonably certain that the locations will be suitable in the long run even if enrollments do not increase or if the recommended development plan for any other reason is not substantially executed.

In light of the second guideline, special caution should be exercised in the construction of new research facilities along Kinnear Road and in the erection of new academic facilities in the open fields south of the Stadium. New construction for the College of Medicine would be tied closely, but not exclusively, to increases in the size of classes.

Developments east of the river, and particularly those south of the present campus, should be carefully integrated with the city's plans for the area.

UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD III

BACKGROUND

OBJECTIVES

It is not reasonable to plan for the growth of the University and the improvement of its academic environment independently of the surrounding neighborhood. The two areas are closely allied in their existing problems and their future needs. Therefore, during the Phase II study a close look was taken at the University Neighborhood with three general objectives in mind:

1. To identify existing problems.

2. To suggest possible solutions for alleviating specific conditions.

3. To suggest a general guideline for coordinating future campus expansion and neighborhood development in order to assure a constantly improving academic and urban environment.

THE PRELIMINARY STUDY REPORT

During this study, meetings were held with the staffs of the Office of Campus Planning, the City Planning Commission, and local citizens' groups. We prepared a report in November, 1960 and submitted it to the Office of Campus Planning and the City Planning Commission for their further consideration during the concurrent study of the University District by the City Planning Commission staff. Our report contains an analysis of the general problems of the neighborhood; suggestions for relief of specific problems of circulation and parking; and general studies of each of the areas north, east, and south of the Ohio State University campus with respect to their land use, density of development, circulation patterns, and necessary community facilities such as schools, parks, and activity centers.

The following suggestions and remarks are a summary of those submitted in the preliminary study and subsequently refined after consultation with the staffs of the City Planning Commission and the Office of Campus Planning.

BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

The basic problems of the University Neighborhood stem from the fact that it is not physically suited to adapt easily to changes which have taken place in the past fifty or sixty years. The principal changes which have taken place are:

1. Increased density of business and residential accommodations to meet the demand generated by the University's growth.

2. Increased vehicular traffic.

3. Mixing of incompatible land uses.

The result has been the conversion of large single family residences into rooming houses, apartments, and business establishments. A combination of physical obsolescence, overcrowding, and traffic congestion has resulted in the symptoms of incipient blight which are apparent today. The narrow lots, high land coverage, and existing gridiron pattern of streets are not suitable for the intermingling of residences, commercial establishments, fraternity and sorority houses, and religious foundations currently expanding in the area.

UNIVERSITY EXPANSION

Uncertainty as to the extent of University expansion adds to the problems of neighborhood maintenance and redevelopment. The first step toward solving current problems and stabilizing neighborhood land use and circulation patterns seemed to be the establishment of logical geographic limits required for future expansion of the Ohio State University campus.

CIRCULATION

Another basic requirement for the sound development of both the campus and the neighborhood is to establish the location and character of the principal circulation arteries.

This requirement is being met by the campus master plan presented in Part II of this report, by studies of the University district being made by the staff of the City Planning Commission, and by other studies by local and state agencies.

LAND USE

Appropriate areas must be designated for residential development and redevelopment, commercial development and redevelopment, professional establishments, fraternities and sororities, and religious foundations in order to reduce the adverse effects of undesirable mixing of these land uses, to make the best use of circulation facilities, and to establish the best environmental conditions for each type of activity. In determining proposed land use patterns, close coordination with local agencies was maintained.

MARRIED STUDENT HOUSING

The majority of future married student dwellings will be located off the University campus.

Approximately one thousand units may eventually be located in the areas north, east, and south of that portion of the campus which is east of the Olentangy River. These units are not encompassed in the recommended development plan for the campus.

In this event the decision must be made whether to locate this student housing in large groups, segregated from the remainder of the neighborhood, or to scatter small clusters of student dwelling units throughout the area. It is felt that the latter method offers several advantages:

1. To help protect the University district from blight by setting a high standard of redevelopment.

2. To foster informal association of students in a more "normal" living environment than that of the large "institutional" development.

3. To encourage social exchange between students and local residents.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Certain types of student activities require special consideration because of their own requirements for special facilities and because of their effect on the surrounding neighborhood. Fraternities and sororities, combining residential and social activities, tend to generate both traffic and activities not suitable to a normal residential area. It would be best if this type of facility could be confined to special zones, rather than scattered throughout the entire neighborhood. Logical limits should be established for the expansion of the existing fraternity and sorority district east of the campus and these groups should be encouraged to remain in the area designated. A second location, along the west side of Neil Avenue and south of Ninth Avenue is recommended as a logical location for the professional fraternities and sororities affiliated with the Health Center and the College of Veterinary Medicine. The student religious foundations, requiring proximity to the student living areas should generally cluster around the frater- and sorority zones. Such locations are convenient to the zone of high student activity and close to all student living areas -- fraternity and sorority houses, dormitories, rooming houses, and apartments.

RELATED BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

A great variety of shops and services is required to serve both students and local residents. Such commercial establishments should be grouped in several convenient locations rather than strung out along arterial streets or mixed into the residential areas. These shops and other commercial activities should be located so as to remove the congestion they create on arterial streets and in residential neighborhoods. By consolidating the commercial activities a better, more attractive, and inviting shopping atmosphere may be created and provisions made for adequate parking for shoppers' cars.

Another class of activities which should be grouped in special zones are the private, semi-private, and public professional and research agencies which are either related to the University or choose to be located in proxi-

mity to the University. Doctors' offices, clinical facilities, medical laboratories, pharmacies, special research and development organizations, shops offering specialized goods and services to the above and related groups, certain state agencies, and other related public and private institutions must have suitable space in which to locate and adequate room for expansion in the University Neighborhood.

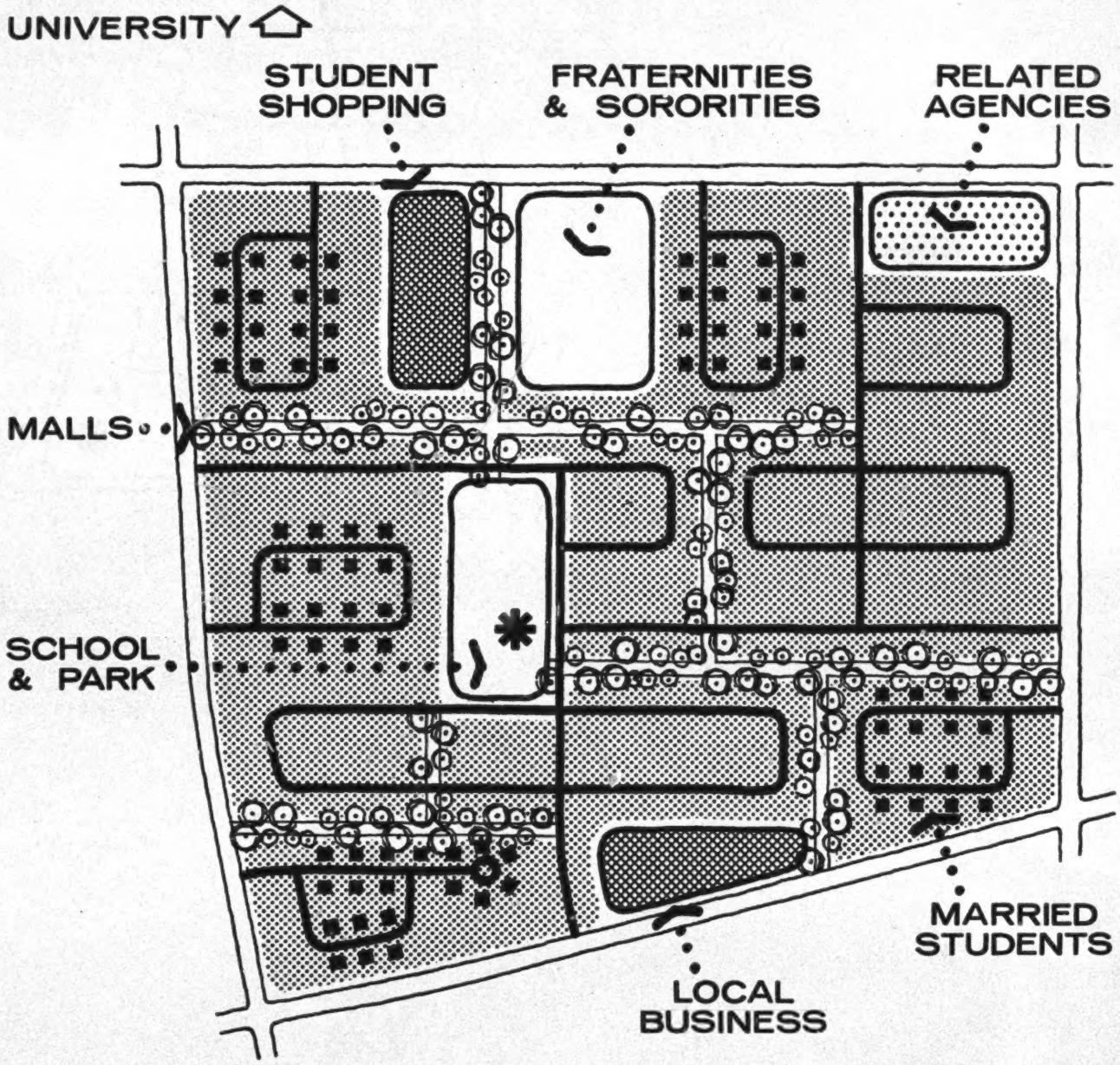
CHARACTER AND AMENITIES

One of the most important objectives of our planning is to reverse the trend toward physical decline and to improve the character of the University Neighborhood. Reduction of through traffic on residential streets, enlargement of school and park sites, rehabilitation of sound structures, demolition and replacement of obsolete structures, and creation of green spaces and a system of pleasant pedestrian malls connecting principal features of the neighborhood are measures which should be actively pursued to improve the environment of the neighborhood and enhance its appeal for faculty and student family residents.

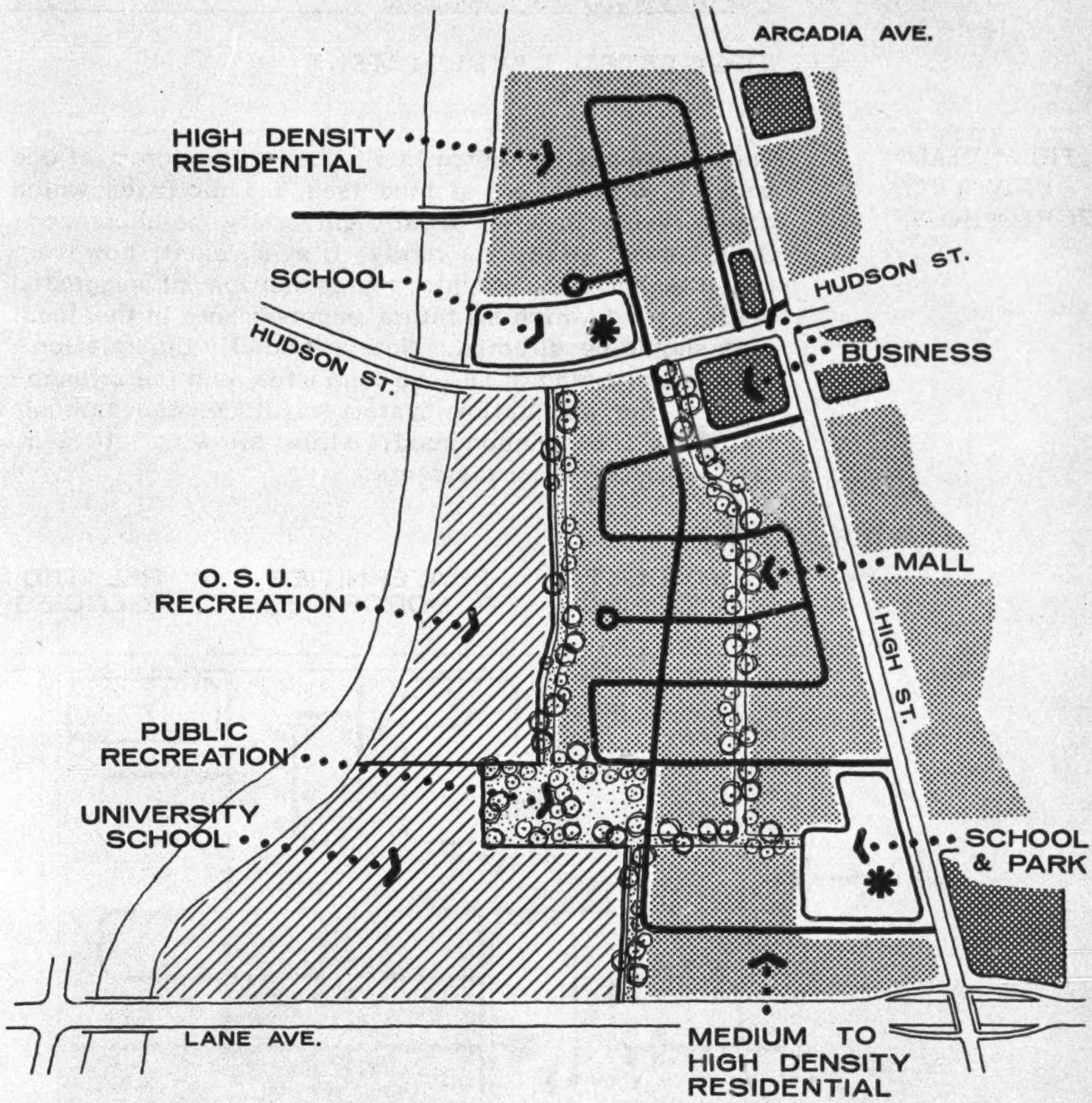
SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENT

THE "IDEAL" UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD

The accompanying sketch is a schematic diagram of one possible arrangement of land uses and facilities which could result in the "ideal" university neighborhood. Such "ideal" situations rarely, if ever, exist; however, the diagram is a graphic representation of suggested goals toward which all future improvements in the local area should be directed. Note especially the relationship and grouping of various land uses, and the arrangement of the circulation system to discourage through traffic in the neighborhood, while allowing efficient circulation for local residents.



"IDEAL" UNIVERSITY NEIGHBORHOOD

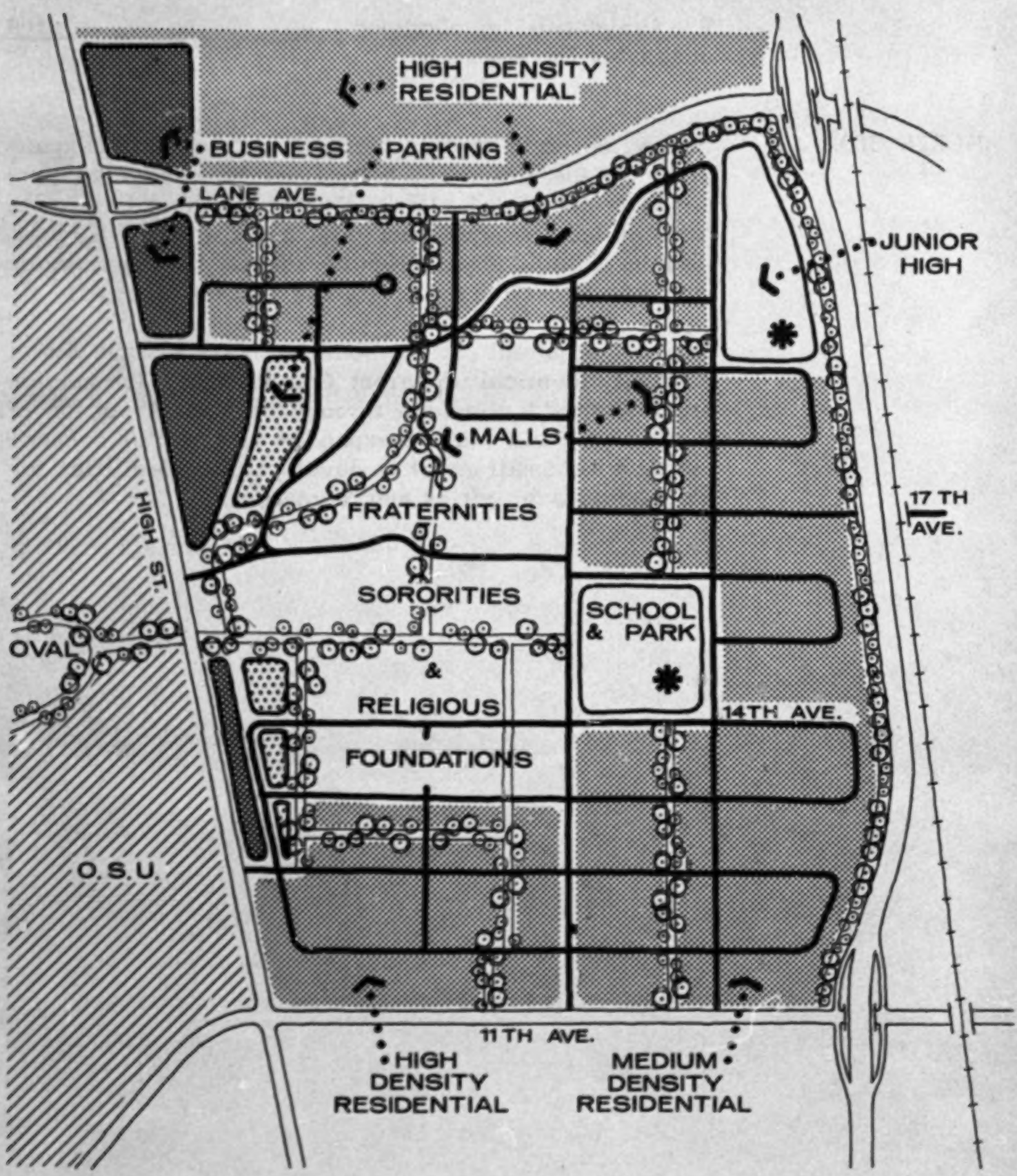


NORTH SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD

NORTH SIDE

Part of the north area is planned for university expansion--for the University School and for recreation purposes in the flood plain. The remainder of the area north of Lane Avenue should be maintained as a quiet, medium to high density residential neighborhood which would be attractive to faculty and student families.

The revised street pattern south of West Hudson Street (virtually identical to current City Planning Commission studies) would eliminate through traffic. A portion of Tuttle Park Field and two expanded school sites connected by a walk mall could be developed with facilities for neighborhood activities and recreation.

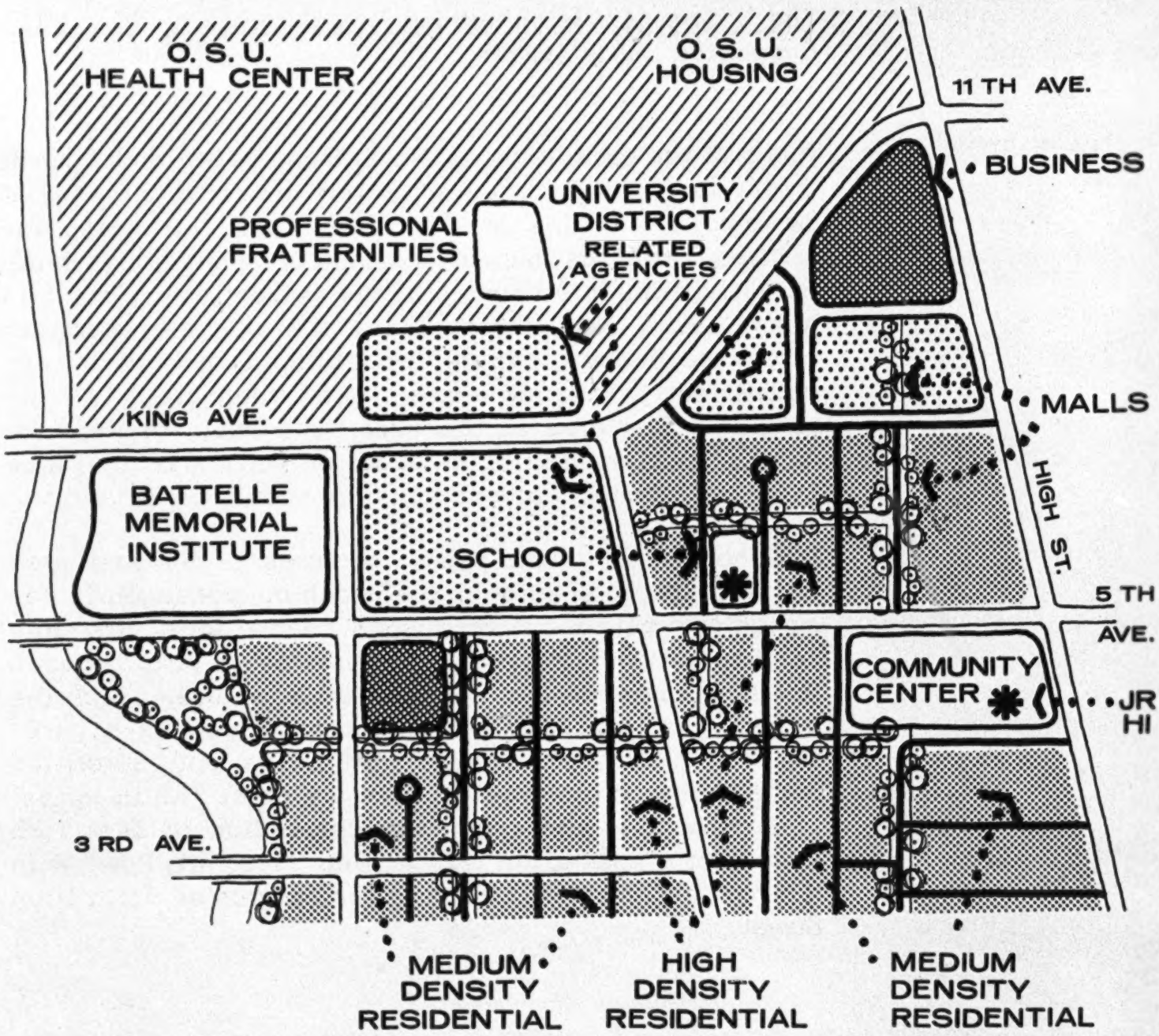


EAST SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD

EAST SIDE

Much of the area between North High Street and Summit Street is devoted to student activities and business. A large portion of this area is shown for fraternities, sororities, religious foundations, and other student-oriented activities. It is hoped that the present string of businesses along High Street, many of which are obsolete, converted houses, can be consolidated into one or two conveniently located centers with adequate off-street parking. The area north, east, and south of the student activities district is a major portion of the area in which married student housing should be developed.

It is hoped that as existing structures in the east area become obsolete some of them can be permanently removed to create the open spaces needed for a desirable neighborhood environment. If possible, a strip between the new commercial areas east of High Street and the student activity zone should be developed as a parking buffer for joint use for fraternities and sororities and the commercial activities in the area. An important improvement is the suggested conversion of East 15th Avenue to a pedestrian mall to link "Fraternity Row" with the main pedestrian entrance to the campus at North High Street.



SOUTH SIDE NEIGHBORHOOD

SOUTH SIDE

The future connection between King Avenue and East Eleventh Avenue should be considered as the ultimate boundary between the south neighborhood and land either owned by the University or occupied by functions strongly oriented to it. An important objective in this area should be to delineate and appropriately zone a district for University-oriented professional, business, and research uses. A large shopping area at the intersection of Eleventh Avenue and High Street is the other main non-residential area proposed. The remainder of the neighborhood south to Goodale Park should be rehabilitated for medium and high density residential use, with expanded school sites, malls, and similar improvements. It is possible that the Ninth Avenue and Fifth Avenue Elementary Schools could be combined on a more suitable site. The junior high school site could be expanded and combined with an enlarged community center site at Thompson Recreation Center.

IMPLEMENTATION IV

NEED FOR FOLLOW-THROUGH

Carefully conducted interviews and analyses to establish future space needs, cleverly presented diagrams of space relationships, thought-provoking charts of pedestrian and automobile flow, pretty sketches of beautiful vistas, and well-done plans that achieve a delicate balance between what is needed and what can be afforded mean nothing -- absolutely nothing unless these plans have the proper follow through.

The plan which we have developed during the past three years can't stand up alone. If it is to be effective in building a better Ohio State University for the future, there must be dedicated people behind it--people with authority. The Board of Trustees must understand and support the broad concepts of the plan. The President and his Cabinet must understand the plan in depth and be united in their support of the plan over a long period of time. If changes are made over the years, and there will be changes, they must be backed by the united judgment of these same people -- judgment arrived at after careful analysis of all the ramifications of the proposed changes.

It is the follow-through that worries us as planners. We know from experience that there are many pitfalls--the temptation to place expediency over principle, the tendency to place immediate needs above long-range goals, the ever-present tyranny of dollar cost as distinguished from value received. We know, too, about the many pressures, both from within and without, to ignore the plan in the interest of some one segment of the University or of its public. Only with continuing, intelligent, and dedicated leadership can these obstacles be overcome.

Specifically we are concerned about two interrelated aspects of follow-through--the architectural and the planning aspects. For the plan to be successful, the most competent architects, landscape architects, and other design specialists must be employed for each project. One crudely planned building might easily

ruin a sensitively designed building group, such as those outlined in our plan, and thus do irreparable harm. Or, a bad decision on the placement of a building, a street, or a parking lot might destroy the quality of environment we have tried to provide for the Ohio State students of future years.

Our concerns at this point are well summarized by the following quotation from our Phase I report of two years ago:

"Your planners, therefore, urge the administration to choose only the most competent space-conscious architectural designers to execute future building commissions. They can make or break a good campus plan. Impress on them that scholars are sensitive to their environment and that their architectural designs can stimulate or depress. Point out the problem of the large university where in its attempt at mass education the individual student is often lost in the process. Emphasize to these architects that quite often the stress on mental and physical development is caused by the neglect of social, spiritual, emotional, and aesthetic development of the individual. Say to them that they are not only responsible for the space contained in the building shells, but they are also responsible for what they do to the space surrounding their buildings.

"Point out, too, that the preservation of beautiful vistas and enrichment of natural landscape is their responsibility.

"The success of this or any other campus plan will largely depend on the competence of the architects who are selected to design the individual buildings.

"Pick the best ones; they cost no more. Make sure they have the sensitivity of space planning. The good architect will know that space is experienced as well as seen.

"The combination of a good campus plan and good architects for individual buildings is of the essence. One without the other won't do if our goal is to make the Ohio State University campus one of the most functional and beautiful campuses in the United States."

Need for Follow-Through

Architects and planners, like other people, come in a wide range of competency. Most produce sound, workable solutions to the problems they face, but only a small percentage have the sensitivity of space, the skills of design, and the rare quality of true creativity necessary to produce the elements of a really great campus.

Highly competent and creative designers, working with a minimum of controls, can achieve the ultimate goal--a campus where function and beauty cohabit. Architects and planners of lesser competence may have to work under more controls, including such things as maximum ratio of floor area to ground area (F.A.R.), mandatory specifications as to materials and construction methods, regulation of silhouettes, and the like. A highly competent architect with a relatively free hand will produce a better product than will a mediocre architect with the best controls that man can devise. The surest approach to a great campus is the employment of great designers.

Ohio State typically employes a different architect on each building project. If our goal of an integrated campus is to be achieved, each project architect must design his building in relation to what is to follow as well as to what already exists. The University administration needs to give some attention to how the necessary coordination is to be achieved. Strengthening or clarifying the role of the Office of Campus Planning or the Office of the University Architect may be indicated, or possibly the University should employ a design consultant, either on a full time or part time basis. Whatever is done, this coordination should not be left to chance.

Our development plan must be revised from time to time. Assumptions on which certain elements of this plan were based may later be found to lack validity, and changes will have to be made accordingly. Segments of the plan derived from University policy--with respect to parking, for example--would have to be changed as these policies

are modified. Certainly the plan would have to be kept abreast of the frequent changes in the instructional and research efforts of the University.

Just how to keep the plan up to date is a question which the University administration must face. One way is to bring back the professional planners four or five years from now to take another big look. A second way would be to work with professional planners on a continuous month-to-month or year-to-year basis. This could be done with personnel of the Office of Campus Planning. However, it is always good to have an outsider periodically look at the situation without having to be concerned and confused by current crises and the pressures that usually go with them.

All we are trying to say in these last few pages can be summed up in these few words. Planning is a necessary way of life in a growing university. You have made a good beginning. Keep planning and keep planning better.

APPENDIX

DOCUMENTS PREPARED AND FILED BY CAUDILL, ROWLETT AND SCOTT

Preliminary Study Report, The University Neighborhood. General Study of the Areas Immediately North, East, and South of The Ohio State University Campus. November, 1960.

Technical Supplement to the Comprehensive Master Plan. Technical Data and Analyses for Continuing Use in Reviewing and Implementing the Plan October, 1961.

DOCUMENTS SUPPLIED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

O.S.U SPECIAL STUDIES

Design Maximums for Phase II of the Campus Master Plan Study. The Ohio State University, Office of Campus Planning, March 28, 1961.

Legal Right of the Board of Trustees of The Ohio State University to Control Traffic on Neil Avenue. Report to President George W. Rightmire by Robert H. French, January 17, 1927.

Master Plan for the Future Development of Don Scott Field, The Ohio State University Airport, Columbus, Ohio. The Ohio State University, Office of Campus Planning, January, 1961.

Summary of 1961-1967 Capital Plan. The Ohio State University, Office of Campus Planning, September, 1960.

The Revised Capital Improvement Plan for the University Hospital and the Health Center, 1961-1967. The Ohio State University, College of Medicine.

Traffic and Parking Plan for The Ohio State University, New Haven, Connecticut: Wilbur Smith and Associates, September, 1955.

Traffic Survey of The Ohio State University. Thesis for School of Civil Engineering, by Karl S. Albrink, Stephen Dubetz, John B. Henry, and Edward J. Kimmick, 1947.

Vehicular Traffic Counts. Counts and analysis of traffic entering and leaving the Ohio State University campus during certain time periods. Ralph L. Wolf, Traffic Engineer, The Ohio State University, December 27, 1960.

DOCUMENTS SUPPLIED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

MISCELLANEOUS

All issues of the Ohio State Morning Lantern, the Ohio State University Monthly, and the Faculty Review published during the progress of the planning study.

All news releases issued by the News and Information Service of the Office of University Relations during the progress of the planning study.

All Campus Planning Bulletins and documents relating to planning, assignment of space, utilization of buildings, vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and new or planned construction issued by the Office of Campus Planning.

Maps, photographs, enrollment data, tabulations of existing space, traffic counts, parking data, and other pertinent information from the Office of Campus Planning.

Copies of annual reports, special reports by colleges and schools to the Board of Trustees, and other special publications indicating the nature and scope of the accomplishments, needs, and problems of the various colleges and departments.

STUDIES AND REPORTS BY OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

Listing of Priorities for Capital Improvements Projects, Capital Improvements Plan for the Years 1961 - 1967, State of Ohio, Department of Finance.

Miscellaneous vehicular traffic counts at certain intersections compiled by the Division of Traffic Regulation and Engineering, City of Columbus and by the Franklin County Engineering Department.

The Ohio State University, 1980 Traffic Assignment, Main Campus and Vicinity, Schemes "A" and "B". Office of Campus Planning. Summary of 1980 traffic assignment to arterial street system and proposed expressway system. Ohio Department of Highways, Division of Planning & Programming, Bureau of Planning Survey, March, 1960.

Zoning Code of the City of Columbus, Ohio.